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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 17 April 1977 Seventeenth Year - No. 783 - By alr

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EEC compromise likely over commodities

The European Community is prepar- way or another by virtually all the L ed to meet the developing countries halfway, one headline reed after Common Market Foreign Ministers had spent yet unother session burning the mid-

Headlines read much the same a week beforehand in the wake of the Rome summit of EEC heads of State and government.

Yet despile this gesture it remains to be seen whether the industrialised countries and the Third World will approach or reach agreement in the ongoing negotiations about commodities and debt funding.

Third World demands, as laid down in the Manila Declaration, amount to the conclusion of agreements in respect of all major commodities, with price stabilisation backed by a common fund.

This a priori demand was rejected in one

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS Differences of opinion intensify between Bonn and Washington

SECURITY 'Bugging' effair leads to e review of security service controls

WORLD TRADE Bonn steps up imports to help boost world economy

Solet energy could become the 'fuel' of the future

Art and the Medle et Kassel Documente

MEDICINE How doctors cen diagnose diseese by looking et e face

The breakdown of the 107-nation Geneva UN conference on a

"common fund" for commodity-price

stabilisation cannot be rated much of "

surprise. It can hardly be eonsiderer to

have intensified the North-South con-

What the developing contries deemed "complete failure" and in fael a fore-gone conclusion. Telegates to the con-

ference were experts, not politicians, and

briefed mainly lo sound out the other

side's views and demonstrate determina-

Unctad Is unlikely to stand much

chance of egreeing on speelfic proposals

until such time as the political frame-

work of a new intemalional economic

Political decisions need not be ex-

North-South talks in Paris at the end of

pected prior lo the resumption of the an particular must be specific if there is

tion in respect of their own.

order has emerged.

flict either.

industrialised countries at Unetad IV in May last year, but the EEC now seems at least to be aiming at a joint approach to future negotiations.

The Common Market also appears far more inclined to consider concluding a certain number of commodity agreecments, albeit not the full eighteen. Both Brussels and Bonn feel that agreements on six to ten commodities will be

During recent talks within the EEC and, of course, at Unctad this country has advocated its own version of conmodily-price stabilisation.

Bonn's proposal now seems to have been accepted outside the Common Market, with other industrialised countries considering the idea worth incorporating in the negotiation package.

The toughest problem, of course, is the form the common fund is to take. Bonn in particular still seems averse to the basic idea of providing the common fund with cash. This it is aroused would be to abandon major free-market principles in world trade and to pare the way for controls.

Now, however, the Common Market as a whole appears to have come round to the idea that the common fund will in practice perform a useful offset role when large quantities of one commodity are auctioned and equally large quantities of another commodity require support buying.

The United States and France seem prepared to go even further on this

The time is unquestionab not yel ripe to anlicipate even as much as the prospect of a successful conclision to the tulks with Thus World countries.

allow the developin world.

This issue with be on the agenda of

Rom West has so far shown littla

proposed transfer of resources. Bonn

It remains, for insland lo be seen how the Group of 77 will respond to

Geneva commodity talks adjourned

May, but decisions must then be reach- to be serious discussion of debt settle-

ed, otherwise there may well be a rever- ment and commodity-price stabilisation

sion to the atmosphere of confrontation. rather than pointless trench warfare ac-The West must reach agreement before-hand how large e silco of the cake the

industrialised countries are prepared to Third World is increasingly seeing no

The Western e-nomic summit in London of 8 ar 9 May, yet even within Northerners as are the industrialised

don on 8 ar still differ despite line countries of the West.

John op ar still differ despite line countries of the West.

The Communist countaited of the Communist countries of the West.



World Bank chief McNamara in Bonn

President of the World Bank, Robert McNamare, right, with SPD chairman Willy Brandt in Bonn where they discussed the talks taking place between the industrialised states and the developing countries. Brandt is to chair all discussional commission of deal with North-South Distogue problems

proposals that represent e watered-down version of their own demands.

Much will depend on whether the feel major aspects of the transfer of re-sources have been settled their satis-

How far, for out malter, will the in-ustrialism countries go towards meetdustrialise Third World halfway on debt

It is certainly gratifying to note that at least the EEC is making another altempt to speak with one voice. It conspicuously failed lo do so at Nairobi where official spokesmen for the Common Market had to make do with bro-

It was noticeable at Genera that the

difference between East and West.

Viewed from the South the Communist

The Communist countries came in for

equal criticism alongside the erstwhile

In future they will no longer be able to

hardships faced by the Third World,

colonial powers end lhe United States.

(Süddeutsche Zellung, 5 April 1977)

Peter J. Velte (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 April 1977) Declaration signed on human rights

Bremer Nachrichten

pefore the EEC Council of Ministers Dgot round to considerations of hard eash in Luxembourg on 5 April, finesounding words were uttered as befitted e special occasion.

The Council of Ministers, the EEC Commission and the European Parliament pledged themselves in writing to respect human rights, the constitutional principles of member-States and the European convention on human rights.

This undertaking was as long-overdue it ought to have been a matter of course. It was rendered necessary by an appeal to the Karlsruhe Constitutional Court in respect of nn EEC farm price arrangement and a judgment passed in

The Trealy of Rome setting up the Common Market twenty years ngo includes not oven the barest suggestion of a catalogue of human rights. The EEC was, after all, primarlly an economic anialgam.

It has since been appreciated that this is insufficient as the basis of what will, it le hoped, at some future dale be a European political union.

integration has, moreover, made so iness to get down to brass tacks on plead innocence: when it comes to the much progress, over the years that the basic rights constitutionally guaranteed

Continued on page 2

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Differences of opinion intensify between Bonn and Washington

Something is rotten in the state of re-lations between Bonn and Washington, and not merely - or even primarily - the dispute as to whether or not Bonn should go ahead with its nuclear deal with Brazil

The nuclear deal may be classified as a bilateral problem. It is so substantiol that It can hardly fail to give risa to ill feeling, but since both countries feel an overriding need to maintain their partnership this particular bone of contention ought, let us hope, to be relegated to the status of a manageable political

Ill feeling is still apparent on both sides, for all thet. But there are graver problems than III feeling in respect of practical politics: differences in political credo, for instance, fundamental clashes of viewpeint on world affairs.

To judge by what leading members of the Bonn government have had te say of late about detente, the Helsinki agreement and the MBFR talks in Vienna, it looks very much as though Bonn and Washington are no longer thinking

One might almost go as far as to say that this country appears te be adopting a posture of defiance in view of the pelitical meves President Carter has inaugurated.

Take, fer instance, the interview given to Deutsche Welle by Herbert Wehner, leader of the Social Democrats in the Bundesteg. Herr Wehner advocated the mittees to deal with seators such as environment, energy and transport Herbert Wehner, like Willy wandt

before him, is also in favour of no. Western moves et the Vienna MBFR talks on the basis of "simultaneous, symmetrical and universal" force reductions by both Nato and the Warsaw Pact

These proposals testify to anxiety about detente, a pampered child which saw the light of day not many years ego. Detente, in a way, is the bone of contention between Bonn and Washington,

What Washington currently means by detente, inasmuch as the term is still used by US officials, is first and foremost arms parity and, by the same token, parity in disarmament.

On closer consideration this can hardly be deemed detente in itself, it is, more properly, the prerequisite of any meaningful progress towards East-West A settle of the leading

Continued from page 1.

by individual member-countries may clash with specific EEC provisions, as the 1974 court case demonstrated.

The declaration now signed by the Nine is not, however, legally binding; it constitutes little more than a declaration of intent. The Common Market has, on the other hand, indicated the values to which it feels committed by virtue, for instance, of the conditions with which it regulres would-be members to comply.

Yet these commitments are ganerally found to recede into the backgrouhd in the day-to-day conduct of Common Market business Gerhard Weiler

(Bremer Nachrichten, 6 April 1977)

A determined US President is currently engaged in carefully checking what other peaceful intentions might be incorporated in the concept of datente.

President Carter is not interested in mere verbiage. He is suspicious of a Trojan horse that might turn out to contsin nothing but the ether side's desire to es-

Detante as pursued over the past eight years has undoubtedly turned eut to be a Trojan horse from the belly ef which the Soviet Union has been able to make convenient raids on enemy terri-

Ha maintains, in ether words, that disarmament on any other basis than strict parity is not conducive to detente; if onything it heightens Western inste-

Security and cooperation in Eurone de net constitute an exercise in detente and cannot do so es long es the West bews to a restriction of tha terms of reference to ecclosy, energy and transport, allowing the ether side a free rein in the ideolegical dispute.

Viewed in tenns of this coreful reappraisal ef a concept that has grown dublous, not to soy meaningless. Herbert Wehner's propessis eppear unrealistic, not to say pre-Soviet, even though Helmut Schmidt may deem them worthy of

It is, fer instance, unrealistic (and generally agreed to be so within Nato) te

Troop cuts along these lines would net contribute towards equality In treep strength; they weuld marely increase the ulitary superiority of the Warsaw Pact. arithmetic is straightforward. numerical reductions in troop strength beth sides would merely increase the propertional supremacy ef the side that slready has mora men under arms - the East bloc.

The disperity between Nato and Warsaw Pact forces would increase, as would the risk of Western Europe accustoming itself once and for all te the idea thet the Soviet Union enjoys - and must enjoy - military superionty in Europe.

The long-term consequences of accepting this state of affeirs are readily assessed by considering Finland's position.

Herbert Wehner's approach te the Helsinki accords likewise bears witness to e peint of view that seemingly accepts once and fer all that detente is tantamount to appeasement.

The crux, however, is that in respect of both the CSCE and MBFR telks this country appears, et a tima when the United States has launched a diplometic offensive, te liave fallen back on the view that the Soviet Union must be Induced to sign treaties et all costs and virtuslly regardlese whether or net parity is maintained as a result.

Herr Wehner seems uncencemed whether or not es a result, Western Europe might tune out to grow even more depondent on Big Brother in the Eest.

Oniniens differ when it comes to President Carter and his administration's new policies. The debete has switched on the spotlights, highlighting the intellectual stature of politicians in Bonn,

What is more, it is increasingly apparent that President Carter and the detente debate may be paving the way for a nift in the Bonn coalitien's ranks.

In an interview with the Bonner General-Anzeiger Foreign Minister Ganschar, the leader of the Frea Democrats. junior partners in the Bonn coalitien, certainly stressed that troop cuts in Europe must be more substantiel behind the fron Curtain thon in the West.

Danger for Bonn's aid volunteers in Ethiopia

Nomines en en en en

ohann Christian Lankes, Bonn's ambassador in Addis Ababa, has lelt oh-liged by force of ctrcumstances to backtrack in a dispute with development eld. At the recent general essembly of

Federal Republic eid workera in Addis Ababa the ambessador criticised o decislon to recommend to Bonn to withdraw volunteers from Ethlopla.

In view of unrest there the ment old volunteers felt their safety was no longer assured. Herr Lenkes, on the other hand, felt that e phase-out or evan cutback in ald to Ethiopla would jeopardise relations between Bonn and Addis

He reckoned the volunteers' enxlety was exaggerated. Herr Lankes blondly claimed that he felt on top of the world when the bullets whizzed past.

Shortly after these fine words ha had a change of heart. Raturning home one evening from a reception, the ambassador's official car was atrafed by gunfire.

feur's bullet prof door. Otherwise It would have plugged the driver in the chest. The pubassador was unscathed.

Hen Lankes feeling less sure of himself, complained to the Ethiopian outliorities, who now prode him with an aimed motorcycle escort He no longer has any misgivings about a development aid volunteers' recommendation

ment aid volunteers' recommend you. since been withdrown from the south east of the country because of the war threat on the border with Somelie. Ten volunteers are shortly to leave Ethiopia ond instructors from this country, in s Ababa hove also received narching orders.

As on o prevous occasion eighteen months ago, the Eliopian goveniment lias solvised the Federi Republic's Addis
Abeba embassy that can no longer
guerantee the safety of termans in Et,
hiopia unless Deutsche Wie ands transmissions in Amharic,

At the moment roughly of Federal Republic citizens ere resident Finds pia, including fifty, children at Ethiomen school in Addis Ababa. Erich Wiedema

(Nordwest Zellung, 5 April 19

This is in keeping with the asymm trical troop cuts advecated both by Benn Oppesition and by Nato, What ver elsa detente may entail, it decles must mean military parity.

Bonn weuld be well advised to lake iong, hard leok at its concept of deter - and not merely with the Unite States in mind. We have Amenda thank fer raminding us of the im that constitute our sole prospect of so

It would not, to say the least be a ectly in this country's interest to ignor this timely reminder - quite spart for the leng-tenn clashes with the Unix States that would be sure, te ensue ou fedure by Benh to recensider the po-Thomas Kielines

(Die Well, 4 April 19

Genscher and Wehner differ over detente

oreign Mutister Hans Dies Genscher, the Free Democratia: tekes a semewhat different view at tante to the attitude espoused by He bert Wehner, leader of the Social Amo erats in the Bonn Bundestag.

This divergence of viewpoints 1 doubtless prove of no mean impediate fer the future of the Benn coalition d Secial and Free Democrats headed by SPD Chancellor Heimut Schmidt.

Herbert Wehner recently sigued, in 2 interview .with .Neue Ruhr Zeitung the the Secial and Free Democratic coalities indispensable because it olone i capable of "making serious contributions ef its own towards safeguarding world

Elsewhere Herr Wehner has governer further in indicating what this contributien might be. He suggested & the Warsaw Pect preposals of s ban' the first nuclear strike and a freek: current troep strength in Europe k considered at the Vienna MBFR talkit conjunction with specific Western P

Haus-Dietrich Genscher is .009 0 record as being opposed to en slien; by this country to go it alone. He is felt obliged to explain why, in his is the proposals Herbert Welingrence mends considering ore unacaeptable

So which line does the Bonn costic espouse? Is it intent on making its on contribution towards keeping the Kal or is it onxious to avoid going it alor it cannot be both. Ludwig High

(Neue Ruhr Zellung, 6 April 197

The German Tribunt

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HOME AFFAIRS

Human rights debate in Bundestag was inadequate



Tie recent Bundestag debote on L humon rights was flet, Inedequote and in seme Instances unworthy of the noble subject.

When the MP Hans Huyn attempted to broach the core of the matter, point-Ing out that it was necessary te take e stand for human rights in the GDR aven if this were te irk its rulers because It put their autherity in question. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt euccecded in diverting the debate and bringing obout a totally superfluous discussion on whose "political forebears" had put mi moro resistanco against Hitler in 1933.

CDU leader Helmut Kohl wasted much of his speaking time in demanding on opology for heckling from the Coolition benches and assuring Porliament that nething was further from his mind then to want to "interfere in the affairs of others." And SPD Chsirmsn Willy Brandt stressed that standing up for human rights was "no substitute for foreign policy.'

Neither Coalition nor Opposition seemed to have understood (or indeed wanted to understand) what the human rights issue is all sheut. They all acted ss if this were a new-fangled pelitical tool, a sort of ersatz politics tu be

And yet liuinan rights are the fundamental prerequisite of democratic politics as a whele which must serve os a criterien for every single political deci-

Human rights ore "the ideology of the

Alt political parties represented in the Bundestag have trouble with

their usually rebellieus young people's

Right now, the SPD has more prob-

has been much lamented lotterly. Pragmetism end tactics (by no means colneldentally) based on Metternich with his longing to perpetuate the status quo have made us virtually completely ferget this "ideology".

Soviet civil rights protagonists with the steture of o Selzhenitsyn or e Sakhorov were necessary to remind the West of the inalienable ethical foundation of its policy. Their exhertations have et jast been heard - et least in President Carter's America.

A new orientetion of Western politics, going right down to the roots, has set in, and Bonn, too, will hove to adopt itself to the new situation.

US Secretory of Stote Cyrus Vance, speaking before the Noto Council in Brussels, has clearly outlined the politiest strategy in East-West relations resulting from Woshington's stand on behalf of lunian rights.

Up to now, he said, the Soviet hed made use of a double strategy. On the one hand, detente and trade to the benefit of both sides ond, on the other, "implacable ideological warfare" on all levels of intenutional politics, open support for Communist movements lu the "partner states of detente" right down te ent-and-ent subversion.

In the future, Mr Vance said, there will no longer be such a one-sided interpretation of the deteute concept. The find and support its friends - and obeve oil it will call injustice by its name, even in the East.

Peliticions in Bonn nust have hod speaking in the human rights debote,

West" - an ideology the lack of which brushed aside es mere propaganda the Opposition's motion that o decumentation on violetions of human rights in the GDR be prepared for the CSCE Fellew-up Conference in Belgrede.

And Chancellor Schmidt, a suspicious tremelo in his voice, remlnded the Bundestag of "the young girl in Dresden snd the young mon in Leipzig for whom no rhetorics in the Bundestag could provide on exit permit enabling them to come to the Federal Republic.'

This mode it clear that Bonn intends to keep the human nglits discussion only just ticking over by constently drawing ettention to current bileteral talks oxreements which ollegedly hod helped many people in the past and which must not be talked into the

much-vaunted improvement in humen relations is no olibi for political faintheartedness and shamefaced collabora-

tion with dictatorship. Such attitudes are only useful if they do net strengthen a dictatorship, but become part of the big struggle for human and civil rights which has begun in Eastern Europe.

What is at stake in the Eest bloc Is more than a couple of young people who have fallen in love with each other behind the Well and whe are to be helped (er not helped) by some isolated ection. What is at stake ore millions of people who - sixty years after the Soviet October Revolution - ere still waiting to have at least some civil rights granted to them end not to be treeted worse than the celoulal sisves of the 19th century.

The human rights debate which was Initisted by the East bloc dissidents and selzed upon by President Carter will in all likelihood have an impact on world politics in the next lew years.

And for the first thrie the focal point of ottention will not be obstract theories ond systems of gevernment, but the individual men with his rights and freedouis in s woy, this means that Cantus is the victor over Mark and Machinvelli; ond this opeus up vast new vistas.

The West need not fear this dispute and unless it leaves in the lurch friends which it has - without turning a hand - made in the East. Gimter Zehni

(Die Well, 28 March 1977)

Little hope for optimism in intra-German relations

The Bonu Gevernment's reply to a CDU/CSU question put forward in the Bundestag and concerning German-German relations brought no surprises - uer was it expected to do so.

of these relations is a tedious business. it does not exactly give rise to optimism to liear the Federal Government state that relations have noticeably improved their cars ringing when blorst Elimke, since 1969 although they suffered a setback due to recent GDR measures. Such Nordwest Zeitung

conditions and ne more.

But the Bonn Government has no elternative if it wants to continue to reduce tension for the people on both sides of the border.

It would be unreelistic to assume that the existing differences between the secial systems in the two Germon states could be reduced by a different policy on the part of the Federal Government.

No Communist government has ever been prepared to chonge its political principles or its form of government under pressure or in order to obtain economic adventoges. It is therefore most unlikely that a restrictive trade policy, used as a political tool, can bring about the desired success.

A documentation which the Federal Government Intends to present in the course of this month is slined at providing a comprehensive pleture of current difficulties and the improvements that hove been achieved since 1969. It can only be hoped that this report will help to lend some objectivity to discussions

Despite nil hardening of the ironts and despite breaches of faith on the part of the GDR outhorities it remains uncome easier end more numarous. And this has always been considered the essence of Deutschlandpolitik - evan by the Opposition. But the difficulties in achieving a normalisation of relations will remain. After all, the GDR holds in its hend - as trump cards, so to speak - everything we want to bring about: tha decision on civil liberties, unhampared travel and family reunification.

The only thing that can get us anywhere is perseverance, Wolfgang Fechner

(Nortiwest Zeitung, 5. April 1977)

Strife between FDP and its

leins with its Young Socialists, the so-called Juses, than the CDU has with its young menibers, the so-called Young Union, although they, too, ere not exoctly backwerd about coming forward with criticism of the parent party.

But in the case of SPD and CDU, tho essence of the dispute with the rebelling and reform-happy young members is clearly discernible, whereas this cannot be said of the FDP's Young Democrats.

Their dispute with the perent party differs insemuch as it bears clearly irrational, obsurd, grotesque ond indeed,

It is therefore not surprising that the Young Democrats' Executive Committee members Hennspeter Knirseli, Michoel Kleff and Gerliard Schorr, who resigned from office, refused to give clear enswers to clear questions, es did the new choleman Detlef Ommen.

Knirsch ond his ossocistes resigned ofter the Young Democrats' Federal Exscutiva Committee voted in favour of signing an specil by the Communistcontrollad Committee for Peace, Disarmement and Cooperation which was at odds with a decision to the contrary taken earlier,

But then, in en about-fece. the Committee's "atump" under Detlef Ommen youth group

suddenly onnounced that the Young Democrats would, on a matter of course, not take part in the May demenstrations of the Committee for Peace, Disamiament and Cooperation since their terms hed not been met.

And to top it oll Knirsch now soys that octual cooperation with Communists was not contemplated and that the whole metter was a question of "strate-

In view of such Illogical statements it detoil everything that went on In tho FDP "kindergarten" before cautiously divining that Knirsch is perhaps o little bit less ond Ommen perhaps e little bit more prepered to cooperate with Communist-backed organisations from time

Even FDP Chelrmsn Hons-Dietrich Genscher refused te commit himself; in

As opposed to the SPD, which had to put it on the line in the form of an ultimatum to prevent the Jusos from cooperating with the obscure Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation, Genscher spoke of a "clarification

process" in the Young Democrats' camp. But his position was made clear when, in the same breath, he pointed out that freedom cannot be secured by cooperat-Ing with those who oppose it.

Genscher's standpoint is somewhat closer to that of Knirsch although the wavering ex Young Democrats boss still folls to draw a clear line.

But Herr Genscher can still permit himself to wotch the dispute with o certain detochnient since, in the public eye, the FDP is not as clearly identified with Its young people's branch ss, say, the SPD with its Jusos.

In the long run, however, Genseher, too, will have to press for a clear deli-nestion vis-a-vis the Communists because some Young Democrats of today could very well become the policy makers of tomorrow, thus affecting the

Until this clorification process been concluded, it can only be pointed out that the Communists, who have suffered one orushing defeat after another in elections, have once more proved excellent tecticians by kindling the controversy between the demecratic parties end thair own now blood.

They have weakened the young neopie's branches of our major political parties and harnessed them, as innocent, but useful fools, to their cart - exactly as propounded in Lenin's strategy. - A company to the Bodo Schulte

(Nordwest Zeltung, 5 April 1977)

SECURITY

'Bugging' affair leads to a review of security service controls

he minutes of the five sessions of L the Bundestag'a Doniestie Affairs Committee dealing with the "bugging" affairs have so far ytelded little more than reams of paper. The assesament of thesa minutes by MPs will take some tima due to the Easter holidays.

The same applies to the draft Bills for a better control of our secret serviceswhich were put forward by some Social Democratic MPs under the impact of the bugging disclosures.

And the same also opplies to the formal report on the Domestic Affoirs Committee's investigation and its further work which FDP Floor Leader Wolfgang Mischnick and his SPD opposite number Herbert Wehner handed to oil FDP and SPD MPa "as an aide memoire in informing the citizens of their electoral districts."

In the plethora of questions with which the work groups of the Coolition parties will have to deal — both jointly and severally - many citizens see a certain heiplessness while others consider it as mere thoroughness

Virtually every aspect of the issue has been included in these questions. Among the things to be examined are the legal bases for the Verfassungsschutz (Internal Security Department) as well as the necessity of creating such bases for the Federal Intellectica Service and the Military Counter-Intelligence Service.

"I elephone-tapping and "bugging" of

the Office for the Protection of the

Constitution and other government in-

teiligence agencies have rightly occa-

sioned a public outcry recently.

I members of the general public by

of these services, both within the executive and the legislative branches of Go-

Essentially this involves the question ns to the type and axtent of control, authorities and the modelitles of work of the persons and bodles involved.

Moreover, questions concerning the protection of citizens' rights and regulations governing the handling of classified secret servica material as well as possible compensation (ns in the Trauba case) must be reviewed.

One of the major political ond procedural difficulties lles in the foct that the work of the secret services must not be unnecessarily hampered while, on the other hand, they must be subjected to

A middle-of-the-road solution is therefore called for, and this is not made any easier by the fact that the Bundestag would like to avoid a meshing of tha executive and legislative branches of

In view of all this, the SPD, which has progressed furthest with regard to the issue at stoke, fovours a high-ranking official as a control officer for the three services, It would be his function to infonn the Minister concerned of all intended actions on the port of the services which are legally doubtful.

The controller is to be controlled

Under discussion are better controls apart from supervision by the Minister - by a small parliamantary committee (be it for all three services or for each of them separately).

But it remains entirely open whether this parliamentary supervision is to exercisa its authority after the fact or whether it is to be consulted in advance.

Practical considerations play as much of a role in this context as does the reluctance to do away with the clear line separating the executive and fegislative branches of Government,

The same reasons lie behind the reservotion against a special aecret service committee to which members of the Bundesrat (Senate) and the Federal Govemment or its representatives would have access at any time - a privilege which could only be restricted by an amendment of the Constitution.

The attitude of the Opposition is atill unclear. Although it considers the bugging that has become known to date justified it is nevertheless interested in curtailing the scope of action of the secret

it also wants to improve the flow of information between the executive and legislative branches.

But on the other hand, the Opposition opposes a mingling of the two branches ond, above all, institutionalised measures for a joint menagement in cases of crisis, which would entail re-

voices sent out by a Hamburg manufoc-

turer. A number of purchasers admitted

using the devices to pry on their chil-

dren or botter halves or to check on their

staff with a view to pinpoluting cases of

As the law now stands there ore only

two legal provisions that constitute any

kind of o sofeguard ogainst bugging.

They are the relevant section of the Te-

Since It is virtually impossible to prova

that a dovice has in fact been used.

the courts are now orguing that owner-

ship alone is, for all practical purposes,

and abetting an offence ogainst the Te-

lecommunications Act. Dealers who seil

bugs, the courts argue, condone their use.

So what dealers now do is insist that

purchasers confirm in writing thair

Intention of selling the device to a third

As for the purchasers, as soon as they

learn that enquiries are being made they

will write to on acquaintance abroad

who replies confirming receipt of the

party or of moking a present of it to

Dealers have been penalised for oiding

sufficient cyldence that the

201 of the criminal code,

years' imprisonment.

being utilised.

someone obroad.

sponsibility on the part of the Oppos tion and make it an auxiliary force of the Government.

When it comes to discussing details after tha Easter holidays, the tug-of-se is likely to toke place more between the Government and Opposition.

Minister of the Interior Werner Min hofer, Defence Minister George Libe and the administrative head of the Chancellory Dr Manfred Schüler, in the positions es supertors of the three un vices, have been presented with a list of questions put forward by the SPD pd FDP and asked for their cooperate The same list went to Minister of its tice Hans-Jochen Vogel?

But the executive branch has adouted a wait-and-see offitude pending the fire ther course of the discussion among MPs. Its reticence is based on the are ment that, whatever changes might be contemplated, circumpsection mug k of the essence and the effectiveness of the services must not be impaired & spacial law governing the Federal Intiligence Service is not favoured.

Chancellor Schmidt has want against making indiscriminate used "emergency provisions" by applic them to a wide range of cases, althou he was not in favour of sweeping is forma in the secret services sector.

In view of the confused situation and the uncertainty as to the consequence to be drawn from the bugging siling Herbert Wehner's recent remarks might hava a key function. In a letter to SPD MPs, Herr Wehner soid that his puty wanted to "reveal what there is to be to vealed, clarify what there is to be chrified and regulate what there is to be regulated." Carl-Christian Kaises

(Die Zeil, 1 April 1977)

The Telecominunications Act is moreover, inapplicable in the case of devices that do not transmit convers tions, but merely record them on tap In order to keep footage to a minimus these devices only switch on when con-

Permission is deemed to have be givon when the individual whose of versations are tapped or bugged cited expressly opproves or is aware that it procedure is customary in his or la trade or profession.

versotions with oirline pilots.

Is the owner of a firm entitled to

There are no generally valid legal terpretations of what is confidentiality private, Besides, police everywhere sess bugging devices - and use too, in cases of blackmall, espion narcotica dealing.

But inquisitive neighbours who

■ INDUSTRY

Safety at work standards discussed at Metal Workers' Union congress

This country's Industriege werkschaft begins with the physical examination of Metall, IGM (Metal Workers' Union), the Federal Republic's largest union, fears that the Implementation of the Safety at Work Act is headed in the wrong direction.

IGM Executiva Committee member Karl-Hehrz Jsnzen satd at his union's industrial medicine congress in Geisenkirchen that many works doctors were genuinely trying to look ofter the workers to the best of their ability, but that, according to law, their moin job was to help provide better working conditions.

Says Herr Jonzen: "And in this respect we have the impression that they are not paying enough attantion to this job and ore indeed shirking it in mouy instances."

The same impression was conveyed by the Düsselderf industriel medicine specialist Dr Peters. Works doctors, he said, should not always slt around in their white coats, but should of times put on overalls and go through the plont, keeping their eyes open.

Works Council chairman Adel from Düsseldorf was even more outspoken in his criticism, saying that the works doctor should first take a close look at the company and its working conditions and then look at the usan. This, he went on to say, was the sequence of his work os prescribed by law, and the question of priorities therefore does not arise at all.

The congress was marked by both approval and criticism in its assessment of the implementation of the two-year old Federal Act governing safety at work. This Act makes it compulsory for ccrtain employers to have on their staff works doctors whose task it is lo watch over the implementation of safely regu-

The IGM, which has always been in the avant garde where social questions are concerned, invited 140 doctors, trade unionists. Works Council members and high-ranking Government officials to its Gelsenkirchen congress. Elglit participants read papers, and 80 took part in the discussion.

It was presupposed that the participants were familiar with the fact that this country now has some 750 full-time works doctors and about 6,000 who fulfil this function on a part-time basis. Moreover, 70 works doctors' centres were founded by trade guilds and 60 by employers' associations. These centres are primarily intended to look after smoll and medium-sized companies.

The congress took as its basis the same set of circumatances which led to the passing of the Safety at Work Act, nomely the great number of accidenta at work, the increase in occupational discases - end not only hearing impediments resulting from noise — as well of the growing number of disobilities ond premature retirementa resulting from working conditions.

Ail this, it was concluded at the Gelscakirchen congress, proved that there is plenty of leewoy to be made up where works medicine is concerned - especially in view of the fact that thoughtlessness, lock of experience and, in some insiances, even intention hamper the implementation of the Safety Act. Herr Jonzen pointed out that "negative exampies still prevall".

new staff. Many personnel managers, Herr Janzen complained, hondled the results of such eheckups as merclessly as if they were determined to hove o staff of Olympic athletes.

A major North German company, for Instance, examined 1,200 job applicants of whom 350 were barred from employment because of heoring impediments resulting from noise. This high proportion of thus handicapped workers probably due to the fact that many jobs are performed in areos which are officioily recognised as so-colled noise

A Works Council member said, "We must, ofter oil, make sure that occidentprevention regulations are observed." But Herr Janzen countered this contention with the question: "tlave we reolly exhousted all technical possibilities of noise abatement? And does not this type of checkup by works doctors lead us up o blind olley?

Professor Burckhardt, Frankfurt, pointed out that examinotions of job opplicants should not take place according to uniform criteria, Above all, a works doctor must be thoroughly familiar with the demands of any porticular

And Professor Beekenkump, Saarhrüeken, demanded that every negative assessment of an applicant should be matched by a positive one, as for in- ond maintenance of places of work as stance: "Not suitable for this joh, but well as social and sanitary facilities.

Another participant in the eongress warned that it was not the function of works doctors to keep people from spccific jobs on the bssls of theoretical criteria - especiatty in viaw of the foct that these people have, in mony in-stonces, performed that particular type of work without ony detrimental effects to their health and that thera is therefore no reason why they should not continue to do so. Moreover, it should be possible for employer and employee to have the decision of o works doctor revicived. A major problem still, Herr Janzen pointed out, is the question whether the employee'a claim to medical care at work implies that he must be examined

According to IGM, examination is only compulatory in cases of a clearly defined danger. A physical examination by a works doctor should be no more than a facility of which the stoff member con avail himself without being compelled to do so. As a result, IGM points out, we must resist oil tendencies to introduce general physical checkups with their eard indexes and health

by the works doctor of the time of cin-

An official of the Federal Ministry of Labour stressed that the works doctor's function consisted not only in checkups of the staff. According to law, the works doctor must also look after the plonning toressor ricitinger, woopenal, p

vided guidelines in this connection, according to which one third of the works doctor's time must be devoted to ergonomic and industrial medicine questions on site - and this includes regular inspections of the works. Only one-quarter of the doctor's time should be devoted to checkups.

Dr Metzner, Salzgitter, catled for teamwork on the part of doctors with safety engineers and Works Council members, while Dr Labrot, Kassel, complained about excessive paper work, saying, "We works doctors want to ba more than just highly-paid cierka."

As the discussion progressed, it become obvious that the Gelsenkirchen congress viewed too many problems from the vantage point of big componies which can afford exemptary ond wellstaffed medicat centres. But 80 per cent of our workers work in smoll ond incdium-sized firms which employ parttime works doctors or make use of industrial medicine centres. In these companica it is the task of the Worka Council to bring about an extension in the availability of works doctors through the trade guilds.

The specific problems of white collar workers, many of whom have to rethre prematurely, played virtually no role ot the Gelsenkirchen Congress. But this could have been purety coincidental.

With regard to legislation, It is noteworthy that o member of the Trade Union Federation called for the estabtishment of more part-time jobs through legislation. He said: "Pension Funds and the National Health system abide by an ail-or-nothing system. This must be chonged. We need something inbetween for all those who are no longer in prime physical condition and for those who are convaicscing. It is inhuman to pension Reinhard Biehl

Hannoversens Augemeine, 4 April 1977

The 'bug' whose spread is becoming harder to stop

Yet no one seems unduty worried any longer that countless numbers of bugging devices ore bought by the general gistered. public themselves to cock an illegal ear at staff and members of the family, neigh-

bours and business competitors. Ten years ago Adolf Mülter-Emmert, a Social Democretic deputy, championed in the Bundestag a ban on the manufacture ond sale of bugging devices.

The proposal was referred to commuttee and eventually shelved because legal experts were unable to agree on a wording that would ban undesirable equipment, but leave a loophote for essential technicat and medical aids.

Take, for instance, the Heidelberg capsule, which relays data from the patient's body, or even the wireless microphone used by outside broodcast repor-

What is more the lawmakers were unoble to hit on a formula that would phrese the ban in such a way as to manufocturers to continue to manufocture bugging devices for export

Bugging devices in this country ore like firearms in the United Stotes in that onyone is entitled to buy them; only their misuse is illegal.

Witcre firearms are concerned it hos long been oeknewledged that the owner of o pistol or revolver will sooner or later be tempted to use it.

number of firearms offences is to impose restrictions on ownership. You everything that is said in the room reneed oll monner of permits before you gardless whether or not the phone is off the hook. are entitled to buy firearms in this coun-

try, and purchases are painstakingly re-Last December police in Berlin, Hamburg and Brenien checked purchasers of bugging devices from 1,500 in-

A similar solution would appear to make sense where bugging devices are concerned too. Since a total ban cannot be imposed because of medical, teclinicai and export requirements, a check could at least be kept on each device

Registration of the point of sale could, indeed, be combined with a requirement that the purchaser submit evidence in support of his claim that the device will be put to legal use.

Owners of unregistered devices could then be rendered liable to fines and other penalties, but evan then a loophole would remain. Electronics do-ityourseifers could still plece together bugs of their own.

Bugging has, indeed, developed into something of a popular sport in recent years. Experts reckon that annual sales of devices total of least t00,000 and that more than o million ore currently in cir-

They coat botwean fifty and 1,000 deutschmarka and evon a ballpoint pen presented by o business associate or suppliar may tum out to incorporate a bugging dovice.

A coat button may olso reloy evary word the weorer says, as moy devices instolled in electric points. And who can Thus the only way to reduce the tell, except by diamantling o telephone part by part, whether it does not relay versations ore held.

Bugging devices of all kinds, howerd are subject to Poragraph 20t of the co minal code, which slipulates that "par sons who listen without permission private conversation that is not men for their cars and do so with the aid o o bugging device" are liable to fines iniprisonment of up to three years.

lecommunications Act and Paragraph Foreign exchange dealers, for instance By the terms of the Telecommunicacustomarily record their transactions of tape. Fire brigades also tape-record in tions Act the use of bugging devices is prohibited, the penalty being up to five calls, as do controt tower staff their co.

Bugging is also deemed permission when the objective is to forestall dans to valuable goods or possessions. This provision, however, is wide open io it terotetation.

or tap staff conversations with a view catching thieves? Is o private eye titled to use bugging devices to out a husband engaged in on illichter

Continued on page 7

rothus, o firm of industrial consultonts, maintains that managers mo-How managers tivate their staff only to the extent they consider obsolutely necessary and even then only grudgingly. HAY another firm of Industrial cou-

sultants, lios a more optimistic outlook. According to them, the stoff of growing companies la usually motivated because they consider growth a personal accolade to themselves.

Between these two opposing views there are numerous other viewpoints on the subject of motivation.

But what is motivation? Executives of the highly industrialised Rhine ond Ruhr regions ask themselves: "Are we to provide our staff with boutonnieres?"

Anyway, it would aeem Interesting enough to look into the problem of "motivation of monpower" which has latterly come to the fore in discussions. Polls among 50 experienced practitioners were expacted to provide the answers to some of the questions surrounding mo-

Most executives were non-committel when opproached on this subject. And many did not gulte know what the term meant, but the counselling sector provided numerous practical and tolling ex-

Motivation extends from the design of the place of work all the way to profitsharing, remuncration and the goals which management sets the staff. Essontiai elements are guidelines auch as the observation of specific leadership systems. But the main tool remains information.

ESSO AG confirms these facts, augmenting them as follows: "We see the essence of motivation in the constant cd a new course almed exclusively of in-The dilemma of industrial medicine flow of information to our staff concer- forming staff members about the com-

motivate their staffs

ning the position of their compony. This usually takes place through the immediate superior and has been practised by us for mony years."

Ona of the few and at the same time most successful businesses which base their auccess on stalf motivation ia the Bertelsmann publishing house with Reinhard Mohn at the helm.

Although outsiders cannot ossesa the extent to which Herr Mohn managed to realise his ideas, certain facts speak for themselves. Ninety-three per cent of Bertelsmonn's staff have joined the company's profit-sharing scheme.

And Bertelsmann's subsidiary Gruner

& Jalv. under its chairman of the board Manfred Fischer, succeeded against the Works Council's voic in implementing Gruner & Jahr staff: participation in

Farbwerke Hocchst, on the other hand, has come up with o speciol type of molivation in the form of their "traince workshop".

Small groups of new workers in vanous sectors ore familiarised with the company, its safety measures, health care and wage problems as well os the company's products. This has been particularly welcomed by foreign staff mem-

The Volkswagen works have introduc-

pony's problems and promoting insight into specific aspects of the firm. The same objectives where executives are concerned are served by discussion evenings which the management holds once every two months for its 70 top level staff members.

Tha steel mill Peine Salzgitter inciude in their motivation concept financial incentives and a cooperative style of management os welt as supplementary training, special hotidays for educational purposea and he pleasant working conditions for which the compony has become internationally known.

An Important aspect of motivation lles in the fact that it must be geared to a specific stoff. Word hos meanwhile got around that not every company's ataff is enthualastic about more reaponsibility and more independence.

Many prefer to work under supervision and without the necessity of making independent decisions. In fact, these people feel de-motivated if given too much responsibility.

McKinsey, as US firm of Industrial counsellors, summed up de-motivating factors as follows: 1. Seeintingly orbitrary working hours) when profits dwindle. 2. Uncertainty about the company's position and job safety. 3. Frequent drastic changes in performance de-manda 4. Responsibility without outhority and organisational conflicts.

A close exomination of arguments such as the obove will show that, where motivation is concerned, the "heart-beat of work" la frequently confused with the boutonniere. Such misunderstondings can have disastrous consequences: on markets whare competition is florce, it

Rosemarie Winter (Süddeyleche Zeltung, 2 April 1977)



WORLD TRADE

Bonn steps up imports to help boost world economy

he economic development in the Mestern world has been unsatisfactory in many ways.

The recovery that set in eighteen in onths ago and on which ao many hopes were pinned has meanwhile alowed down again. Unemployment figures remain high everywhere; the balances of payments of many major countries have deteriorated still further, and there is a feeling of apprehension and concern in many capitals.

Speculation as to what ails the world economy and what can be done to put it back on its feet is rife.

In this general quest to pinpoint the roots of the evil and devise a cure. Washington has come up with the fixed ides that the Federal Republic with its high trodo surpluses and its anti-inflationary policy is the culprit number one.

Washington pundits argue more or less as follows: The Bonn Government and the Bundesbank (this country's Central Bank) are not prepared to engage in a more active economic poli-

As a result, America is hampered in its plans to help the weaker countries overcome their economic difficulties by the three strongest industrial nations administering heavy booster shots to their own economics. According to some American Senators, Bonn's stability policy iles at the root of all economic problems. Henry Reuss, for instance, complained that "Germany is doling nothing to boost the economy."

he Federal Government is more and

... more attempting to counter interna-

tional demanda on its monelary and

The Federal Press and Information

Offica has now, in a comprehensive do-

cumentation, provided a survey on the

work of the North South Dislogue.

economic resources.

from the private sector.



It is easy enough to prove how unfounded such accusations are. Since, as tha world's second largest trading nation, the Federal Republic must sell one-third of its industrial output abroad, it is more than any other nation dependent on intemational prosperity.

It therefore follows that - even if this csuntry wanted to shirk its international responsibilities - it would have no choice but to contribute as much as possible to the prosperity of other nations for reasons of self-preservation.

Accusstions levelled against us by the Americans and other nations are patently absurd since they are tantamount to saving that the Federal Government and tha Bundesbank are deliberately pursuing a policy of foreign trade suicide.

On the contrary, there is much evidence that the Federal Republic has in the past two years done more to boost the warld economy than the United States or, indeed, Japan.

During the 1975 recession the other industrial nations reduced their imports by an average of seven per cent while the Federal Republic stepped up imports by three per cent during the same peri-od. And in 1976 this country's imports rose by a whacking 17 per cent, compared with an average of 13 per cent for the others.

Britain, Japan, the United States and the developing nations were able to boost their shipments to West Germany by as much as 20 per cent. This was greatly facilitated by the fact that this country's monetary authorities permitted the deutschmark exchange rate to rise by 13 per cent last year without doing snything to halt this trend.

This development in itself ments Intentational recognition since it mada German goods more expensive, thus giving foreign products an edge not only on this country's market, but throughout

It must furthermore be pointed out that the United States, Britain, France and other industrial nations are granting capital aid to developing countries on condition that this money be spent only for orders placed in the country that provides such assistance. The Federal Republic's capital assistance does not impose such conditions, which benefits not only the developing nations, but the industrial ones as well.

Granted, this country's trade surpluses are high. But foreign critics should not act as if the Germans were raking in their export proceeds with the intention of stashing them away and spending as little as possible. This is not so.

A large proportion of last year's

DM34.500 million trade surplus abroad again. Let us mention but he figures in this connection: Foreign workers employed in the Federal Regulation lic transferred DM6,500 million to the homa countries, and German louis spent the huge aum of DM22.500 ml llon abroad.

Both of these items are particulate benaficial to the recipient nations line they are virtually pure foreign exchange

In other words, almost everythise tourist needs can be provided from it host country's own resources as spose to many export goods which require for eign exchange expenditures for raw ms tensis or semi-finished products it therefore fallacious to be guided only b trade surpluses or deficits.

But the Federal Republis has als been a major lender of money to the weaker nationa and to international ganisations. As a result there is had any need to call on this country lostribute more towards boosting to world's economy. Bonn is already den so without much ado and without of it from the rooftops.

Setting the inflation spiral in mota again will certainly not cure the work economy nor will it lastingly climinak unemployment and trade deficits. The has been amply bome out by decky ments of the past,

Critics abroad would be well advised to stop blaming the Federal Republic le its relative price stability. With that economic policy the Germans are set ving other countries better than lha would with inflationary expansisn called for by these critics.

(Frankfurter Allgameine Zeltsh) für Doutschland, 38 March 1975

Bonn gives facts and figures on how it is helping other countries

Bonn Government's payments to foreign countries, which atresses above all the just be possible to maintain a share of qualitative elements rather than figures. roughly 0.3 per cent.

Tha recent analysis must be viewed in The Federal Government points out conjunction with the financial demands that much of its aid was not contingant likely to be put forward within the frameon purchasea in this country. Moreover, the Federal Republic's share in multila-Instead of the customary international teral aid, which amounted to 31.4 per yardstick applied to governmental devecent, was relatively high. Some 44 per lopment aid in terms of a percentage of cent of this country'a multilateral aid was provided via the EEC.

the GNP, the Federal Government atresses ovarell assistance, including that Another major part of Bonn's financial contribution goes to the European In this way the survey arrives at a Community. This country's share in the figure of DM12,200 million for 1975, EEC budget has developed in direct representing 1.18 per cent of the GNP. proportion to the steep increasa of the compared with the international target Community's budget.

Based in a documentation of the Average annual Increases since 1970. Federal Ministry of Finance, the Press the survey says, amounted to 20 pcr Office study once more points out that cent. According to the Federal Press tha Federal Republic has borne four-Office, this country's contribution in fifths of the genuine redistrubition reterms of percentago of the GNP was sulting from the diffarence between topped only by Holland, Belgium and money contributed and bonefits received which in 1975, amounted to 1.040 ac-Although the sludy admits that the counting units equalling an amount of

governmental alare in development aid DM3,200 million (one accounting unit in terms of GNP falls about of the inequals DM3.66), ternational target of 0.7 per cent, reach-Further paymanta resulted from the calculation of the budgetary share at exing only 0.32 per cent will the Government's expenditure of D.3,500 mlichange rales which are no longer realislion for this purpose in 1976, the Fedetic. As in the case of the redistribution, ral Republic atill ranked before tha there, too, it was primarily the monetari-United States, Switzerland and Japan, ly weak countries such as Great Britain but after Belglunt, France and Holland. and ftsly which benefited.

Even in the years to come it will only Additional payments are provided by

the Fedaral Republic in the fonn of credits granted by the European Investment Bank and the European Coal and Steel Community. Among further contributions in the credit and monetary sector the study mentions the following:

Tha gold-coltatoral DM4,800 million credit to Italy of September 1974 which was refinanced last year.

This country's contribution to the medium-term EEC assistance to Italy, amounting to DM1.300 million. 1000

• This country's guarantea of a maximum of 44 per cent of the Community's DM3,100 million loan to Italy and reland to offset balance of payments deficits resulting from oil price in-

 Various assistances to the Central EEC membership.

The third sector of Bonn's credits and paymenta revolves around the IMF. Thasa contributions cannot always be expressed in exact figuras.

But it is on indication of the extent to which German currency is being used by tha IMF that the Fund's DM reserves at the end of 1976 amounted to a mere 10 per cent of the Federal Republic's quota, meaning that the largest part of the credits has bean utilised.

For the additional oil facility intended for tha financing of balance of payments deficits resulting from all prices, which has meanwhile been fully utilised, 5 Bundesbank (this country's Centa Bank) provided a total of DM1,700d million in 1975.

In keeping with and proportionate ils general quota, the Federal Republica participating in the newly crested Inc fund for the poorer developing nations The Fund is to provide low-inless credits, obtaining the means from the sale of one-sixth of the IMF's gold "

And finally, the Federal Republic participating in the general credits d the ten major Industrial nations smoot ing to 6,000 million dollars. Bom share in this line of credit amounts?

DM4,000 million.

The Bundesbank is also participated in the IMF's credit to Great British the tune of 25 per cent of DM7,00 million. An additional 3,000 million of lars (Bonn's share 600 million deligation). have been provided in order to silegual sterling reserves within the framework of the Basia Agreement.

According to the Federal Press Office Bonn's contribution in 1976 to 200 international organisations, liche ing the UN, amounted to DM2,800 mir

By mid-1975, this country had paid the United States DM5,900 million under the terms of the Foreign change Offset Agreement for the mile ning of US troops in the Federal Reput lic. The Agreement has not been tended.

Great Britain received an annual managetary assistance of DM110 million the period from 1971 to 1976

(Handelsblatt, 31 March

OVERSEAS

First tour of African states by Economic Cooperation Minister Marie Schlei

Maria Schlei, Bonn's Minister In charge of davelopment ald, has just concluded her first official visit to a number of African states.

During her trip, Frau Schlal was confronted with a number of tricky questions as for instace: How is a Bonn Minister to approach an African nationalist leader who, having spent many years of his life in the white rulers' prisons, has been discrimnated sgainst and is atill being barred by tha white minority in Rhodesia from a position which, in his vlaw, is his due - namely that of Head of Government, elected by his country's black majority, of an indepandent Rho-

This man is Joshus Nkomo, black nationalist leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotis Front, whom Frau Schlai mot in order to establish an initial dialogue betwean Bonn and the leaders of the Rhodesian Liberation Movement.

She tried to explain 'the German standpoint by likening the situation In har own country to the conflict in Southam Africs.

Says Frau Schlei: "I told Nkomo of my own fate and described to him how sn innocent people like tha Pommeranians and the Sileslans had to suffer from history ... and how my husband fetl during the War and my mother died while fleeing from the Russians.

"I told him how we lost our home and how, when I found s new home in then that he understood that we cannot provide arms in view of our martial

Marie Schlei, 57, has had a remarkable career. She was a saleslady, a postal clerk, a teacher and an SPD member since 1949. In 1969 she was elected a Member of the Bundestag.

Later ahe was appointed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt State Secretary in the Chancellory and subsequently succeeded Egon Bahr as Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development when the formar became the SPD's Federal Administrator.

People who have had to struggle so' hard - Frau Schlei has been divorced twice and underwent breast cancer surgery a few years ago - are easily tempted to be somewhat uncritical in their self-evaluation.

According to her, she was not only understood by Nkomo with whom ahe talked for three hours, but was "generally the woman of the week in Zambla. and the Zambians mada a touching attempt to grant me the same rank in terms of protocol as they granted to the Soviet Union's President Podgorny during his State vistt."

Frau Schlei balleves that "one can ex-

Continued from page 4 to every word the peopla naxt door have

to say for themselves, not to mention businesamen who use bugging devices to find out what their competitors are up to, are unquestionably contravening the Yet nowadaya the devices ara so so-

phisticated that bugging seldon comes to light, and usually only by coincldence. In recent years only between twenty and fifty cases a year have been takan to court. Horst Zimmermann (Handelablall, 31 March 1977)

pialn one's own position to the Africans provided one speaks to them openly."

Says she: "They can see that I am a simple person and very closa to them in spontaneity and directness of approach, and so they realisa that I am serious and, as the daughter of a tradesman, practically minded, and that, even where individual projects are involved, I can see at a glanca if there is something which wa can do jointly."

Frau Schlei's spontanelty is sccentuated atill further by her Berlin accent and the outspokeness of the Berliner although there can be little doubt that shs is using har blunt language to cover up her insecurity.

The staff which accompanied her on her African tour noticed a certain "overdrive" in Marie Schiel. Her jokes were exaggerated and her commitment lacked the necessary matter-of-factness. Her nterest in the new things she saw was that of a tourist and her spontaneity frequently outright ambarrassing.

Her directness of speech often caused difficulty for the woman interpreter of her Ministry, as for instance when she addressed construction workers in Botswana, saying that, as a tradesnian's daughter, she knew all about life on a construction site and that "anyone who has ordered something to be built is dccidely unpopular if his fails to buy the workers a beer." While saving this, she used a coarse word

loast by saying to Kenya's Finance Minister Kibaki: "You are the first Finance Minister who cannot count to three." This was prompted by the fact that Mr Kibaki, who originally said he would restrict his speech to three points, spoke somewhat longer than intended.

The Africans found it somewhat difficult to deal with the Minister, although protocol and the courtesy due to a woman prevented them from expressing thia. Moreover, there was a conspicuous lack of direct contact because Frau

Schlei speaks no foreign language and is therefore entirely dependent on her In-

When Chancellor Schmidt wanted to promote har out of the Chancellory, olfering her the Ministry of Health (which is traditionally reserved for women), she refused. But alas, she had neithar the specialised knowledge concerning development ald nor dld she know much about Third World problems when she took on her post at the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Her predecessors in this office were such outstanding personalities as Walter Schoel, Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, Egon Balır and Erliard Eppler.

During her tour of Africa Frsu Schlel also tolerated embarrassing situations created by her staff.

Her personal assistant performed a stripping act in the much-fraquented swimming pool of the Botswana Holiday Inn in front of the South African delegation, which was much interested in her visit, as well as numerous other

When journalists expressed their dismsy at such a display on the part of official representatives of Bonn they were secused of lacking a sense of hu-

Even so, the criticism by the deveionment sid spokesman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Opposition, the MP Schlei's visit to Africa is unfounded in the points put forward by him.

Todenhofer criticised that the Federal Covernment was setting wrong accents by its stepped up support for the Liberalion Movements of Namibia and Rhodesia as well as in its support for the socalled Front States because this was a one-sided favouring of the Africans.

In fact, it is the ment of Egon Bahr, Marie Schlei's predecessor, to have been the first to come up with a critical anaiysis of the aituation in Southern Africa

Marie Schiel

and, following the events in Angela and Mozambiqua, to arrive of the conclusion that sooner or later there will be African majority governments in Salisbury and

According to Herr Bahr, it would be unwise for Bonn not to seek contact with the future rulers and to rely entirely on its presant partner in that region, namely South Africa.

Frau Schlei, lu cooperation with Helmut Schmidt and Herbert Welmer as well as in consultation with Foreign Minister Genseher and Minister of Economic Affairs Friderichs, formulated with her tour of Africa Bonn's new Africa policy which goes back to Bahr miher than the Forcign Ministry.

Bonn's solidarity with those forces which want to help implement the rights of the majority in Southern Africa Rhodestans In exile, in dions of deutschmarks worth of cradits to Botswana (among other things for oil stockpiles) and DM70 million in additional aid for Zambia within a two-year period. Says Frau Schlei: "We have shown the Africans that the Western world and the Federal Republic of Germany are present even in places where the others aro very strongly represented."

Peter Seidlitz (Saddeulsche Zellung, 4 April 1977)

his year, too, the Federal Government will provide development aid Communiat-dominated countries of tha Third World, as indicated by a confidential framework plan.

According to this plan, Vietnam Is to receiva DM3 million for reconstruction projecta. Laos and the People's Republic of Congo are each earmarked for DMI million for "various projects".

Development Minister Marie Schlei defenda such controversial expenditures by pointing out that development aid is granted to people rather than governments. As a result, Communist and socalled Front States are atlll on Bonn's list of recipients. Thus, DM3 million will go to Yemen and DM500,000 to Mozambiqua,

The Front State Zambla is to racelve a total of DM38 million in capital and technical aid. Tanzania, which serves as a base for guerilla operations in Southern, Africa is earmarked for DM69,700 million; and DM23 million have been set aside for Botswana. Ethiopia is to receive DM 13.5 million. But the largest amounts by far will be distributed in other regions: As in the previous two years. tsraol is to racelye capital aid to the tune: of DM 140 million.

Arab region are, apart from Egypt, above: Guines-Bissau (4.1), Lesotho (15.5), Li-

Bonn's development aid also goes to Communist-controlled countries

co (73), Mauretania (12), Syria (110), Sudan (97), Tunisia (65.5) and North Yamen (24).

tn the Mediterranean region, Bonn wants to spend a total of DM345 mitlion in capital aid and DMI 3.8 million technical assistance. The following states, apart from Israel, ara to be on the receiving end: Portugal (DM74 million), Turkey (140) and Cyprus (6.3).

Tha framework plan for 1977 which was presented to the Development Aid Committee of the Bundestag envisages capital aid to the tune of DM2,577 million (compared with DM3,545 million in 1976).

On top of this DM525 million has been earmarked for technical assistance. Most of this money will go to black Africa where, apart from those alresdy mentioned, the following states will be among the recipients: Benin (DM2.25 million). Burundi (26), Ivory Coast (29), Among the recipient countries in tha Gaboon (1), Gambia (7), Ghana (48).

Jordan (total DM32 million), Moroc- beria (15), Madagascar (12), Malwi (27), Mall (31), Niger (26), Nigeria (3), Upper Volta (33), Ruanda (24), Senegal (30.5), Sierra Leone (16.5), Somalia (10.8), Swaziland (22), Togo (36) and Chad (5). And in the East: Bonn's millions are

to be distributed as follows: Afghanistan

(DM33 million), Bangladesh (127), India (358), Nepal (32), Pakistan (100) and Srilanka (40). The Par East recipients are: Burms (57), Indonesia (124.8), South Kores (42), Malaysia (5.5); Philippines (16),

Thalland (28), West Samoa (2.5) and Tonga (3.4). Several Latin American countries will again receive miney from Bonn. Among them Bollvia which will get DM26 million in capital and technical aid, as well as the following notions: Brazil (11); Domirican Republic (7), Bi Salvador (8),

Guatomala (10.7), Guayana (5), Haiti-(12), Honduras (7), Jamaica (3.6), Co-

lumbia (47.9) and Nicaragua (6.8). Hoinz Vielain And the processing the Well, 31 March 1977):



ENERGY

Solar energy could become the 'fuel' of the future



Were it not for solar energy, life on Earth would be impossible. Nature depends to on enormous extent on sunlight, and so does Man. Fossil fuels such as coal and oil are, when all is said and done, basically the result of solar radia-

Yet Man has so far mode little direct use of solar radiation, except, perhaps, in Israel, where hundreds of thousands of solor collectors ore used to heat water.

In this part of the world energy has in the past been so Inexpende that it has not been worthwhile trying undidy hard to harness solar energy.

Yet there is every good reason for paying greater attention to this neglected alternative energy source, with an onnual fifty million tons of heoting oil consumed by householders in the Federal Re-

Oil burnt for central heating is used to develop relotively low temperatures, and roughly half could be saved if solar energy were only harnessed more thoroughly. Even more substantial savings might be effected if suitable storage facilities were ovollable.

Uaing solar energy instead of heating oll must be tile primary objective, and some savings could olready be effected by harnessing suntight.

Experiments with solar collectors are the exception rather than the rule in this country, but that is not because they are technologically impossible. The ldea of harnessing solar energy has just come extremely late in the day.

An installation for hornessing sunlight to heat water is simple enough to construct and can be made up with conventional materials.

In its simplest form the collector is a metal box with the side exposed to the Sun painted dull bisck. The greater the surface exposed to the sunlight, the faster the waler in the box is heated,

By using aunlight directly in this way substantial amounts of heat can be harnessed, but in this part of the world sunlight is not such an ever-present commodity that the simplest device would prove sufficient,

So more efficient collectors have been devised that atart to deliver the kilowatts as soon as the Sun rises, utilising up to 75 per cent of solar energy.

Developed by Philips, these cottectors are not yet on sale. They consist of on outer gtass tube in which, in a vacuum, an inner tube is inserted.

The outer tube is mirror-coated on o comera lena on the other. Water runs through the inner tube and a number of these units ore arranged in scries on the

They are connected to a collector which feeds the heated water into a heat-exchange tank. In the Philips show house in Aachen the atorage tank has o capocity of more than forty cubic metres, or more than enough to heat a single-family home during a reasonably dealgn, warm winter.

ditional heating would be required during the winter.

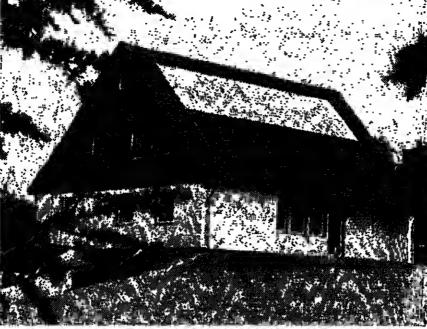
Yet liot water for washing and bathing could be supplied exclusively with the old of solar energy from early spring till late autumn, and the tank needed could be fairly small. One cubic metre would belp out, two to three should meet the overaga household's needs. Will It join the bandwaggon as it has done in the case of nuclear energy?

This would render a large number of electric and gas woter heaters redundant, and if water is heated in the central heating boilers, oil or gas need not be used until the winter cold necessitotes their

Collector efficiency is primarily a financial consideration. Besides, long runs are eheaper to manufacture. So what are now needed are designs that are both fairly efficient and can be manufactured in long runs. What will happen remains to be seen,

mind you, since each manufacturer is currently busy grinding his own axe. Domier, for instance, are banking on heat pipes, which would require additional heat exchangers. Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm plan to heat the storage

tank with freon, not water. Most collectors are made of alumi-



nium or galvanised sheet metal, and Philips too have decided that their next generalion of collectors will not be made

Very few firms, such as Zinco, can lay, claim to practical experience of install-: ing collectors, but a number of major firms, such as Okal and BBC, have joined forces to consider the problem from another angle. They are thinking in terms of designing houses off the peg with solar collectors ready installed in the roof.

So moves ore in progress, and anyone who installs solar collectors in his roof

cover roughly fifteen times the distance

between the Eorth and the Moon, and

period by means of compularised endur-

With the ald of computers research is

Wheels made of new materials will be

put through their paces in this way. The

steel wheels of a four-axle currently

weigh three tons or so. Wheels made of

new materials and alloys can reduce this

waggons in tow should be able to hand-

terms of hard cash. But, as Dr Altham-

Thus a locomotive that now has ten.

there the matter rests.

once tests on the testbed.

deadweight by fifty per cent.

vehicles are driven.

can fairly claim to be a ploncer of any source of energy.

Solar energy is very much a policy issue, however, as the recent second m ference of the Solar Heating Associati in Munich demonstrated. What dos le government propose to do to encourge the development of solor energy?

Experts are now wondering, and right, ly so, where we might be today if he government had invested 20,000 inilian deutschmarks in the development d solar energy rather than in toming the Christian Bartsch

be reached on conventional permanent

way. The maximum currently envisaged

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 Apra 1977)

■ SEISMOLOGY

Gräfenberg observatory has world's most sensitive equipment



C räsenberg seismological observatory, near Erlangen, Bavaria, is "unique in the quality of Ita equipment and the range and depth of readings taken," according to a research survey conducted by the Federal Republic Research Asso-

Gräfenberg was inaugurated last year and certainly boasts a unique array of up-to-the-minuto salsmographs and digital dota notation. Unlike other observatories of its kind, Grafenberg Is ideally equipped to pinpoint tremors of all kinds.

Whot is more, its equipment is designed to climinate acismic interference, such as micro-tremors and man-mada fremors that occur in the course of engincering projects.

Array arrangement, as it is colicd, enables Grafenberg seismologists to conduct observations and research work that are beyond the scope and copacity of other acismological research centres.

Grafenberg is run under the aegis of the Federal Republic Research Associotion (DFG) in conjunction with the Federal insitute of Geological Science and Raw Materials (BGR), Hanover,

The director of the observatory is Dr llans-Peter Harjes of the BGR.

Nearly all the country's geophysics rescarch institutes, of which, including the BGR. there are about a dozen, have joined forces in a terrestrial geophysics research group, which plans research with the aid of data supplied by Gräfen-

Grafenberg also has close ties with the geophysics department of Zurich University of Technology, Switzerland. Dr Wielandt of Zurich designed the leaf-spring seismometer first used in Grafenberg. This device enables research staff to cover the entire range of selsmic

The facts that can be ascertained from natural tremors about the structure and movements of the inner earth have not, by any stretch of the imagination, been exploited to the full.

Conventional selsmographs normally register only short or long frequencies, with tremors not too far distant or of low intensity registering on short fre-

abla to register all intensities, it could only be equipped to register either strong or weak tremors. Accurate location of the epicentre of a 'quake used also to be a problem. In the course of the post-war arma

race, with underground nuclear tests being held at regular intervals, seismology developed by leaps and bounds, with tha financial outlay being met from defence budgets.

The United States act up a worldwide network of arrays, or selsmographa located long distances apart but arranged In series In order to pinpoint tremor lo-

Tho Advanced Research Projects Agency, Washington, D. C., set up one such array in Grafonberg, but these natworks were designed only to register low-intensity tremors, aince undarground nuclear testa usually register no higher than five on the tremor scalo.

In 1965 the United States began to phase out its Grifenberg facility, which was taken over by this country as a central selsmological observatory for scientific research purposes and equipped with the latest instruments and dato processing equipment.

At present a large-scale array of instruments extending in two lines about fifty kilometres long that intersect west of Amberg is under Installation,

In order to ensure that observation points are firmly anchored in the rock formations instruments are installed in holes up to five metres deep; otherwise subsoil disturbances might upset the rea-

Al present five observation points are

A sity and the Max Planck Jerrestrial

physics institute in Garching, near Mu-

nich, have made what experts claim is

the most aignificant discovery since the

With the ald of a research balloon

launched in Texas they have charted in

detail the powerful magnetic field of

a neutron star in the Hercules X 1 solar

system 12,000 light years away from

At 4.6 billion gauss It is the most power-

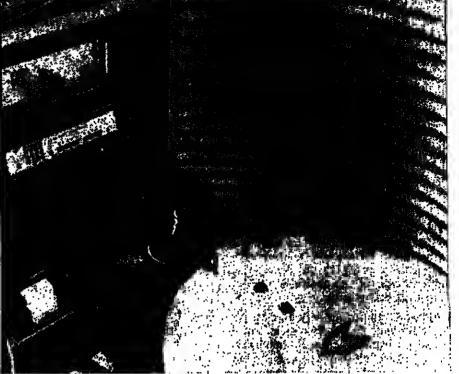
ful magnetic field ever located in the

known universe. The Earth's magnetic

Neutrona slars occur at the tall end of

field in a mere few tenths of a gauss.

end of the Second World War.



Highly-sophisticated measuring equipment at the observatory

(Photo: Seismologisches Zentralobservatorium Gräfenberg)

planned as a selsmic acrial 100 kilometres long. One of the units already in operation registers earth movements in all three directions; the others merely record vertical oscillations.

What is more, this array is designed to register the entire spectrum of tremor frequencies, which it immediately converts into digits that are relayed to Grafenberg every fifty milliseconds.

The 'quoke in Udine, Northern Italy, not long ago enabled Grafenberg geophysicists to reach 132 decibels, equivalent to a range of one to four million between the cliablest and me tremor Graferiberg is capable of register-

The previous moximum range was onc to 1,000 and sixty decibels respectively. operation, but nineleen in all are Digital data relayed to Grafenberg is

larly celestial bodlea with a greater mass

of nuclear fuel an enormous aupernova

explosion occurs, blasting the star's outer

For what is then left of the star gravi-

tation grows overwhelming. The remain-

der collapses, leaving a lifeless hulk

which compresses the mass of an entire

aun into a sphere only twenty kilometres

Tha Earth, compressed in this way,

(Frankfurier Neue Presse, 2 April 1977)

would be a mere three millimetres in

When a star has exhausted its reserves

than that of our own Sun.

mantle into space.

in diameter.

converted by computer into a scismo-

Array arrangement and digital notation enable interference to be eliminated immediately and acrials to be homed in on the direction from which the tremors

Gräfenberg scismological observotory hoasts equipment so sentitive that it is already capable of registering European tremors down to 3.5 on the Richter

Scientific evaluation of data compiled wilt not be fully possible until all nine-

Once optimum accuracy is possible, Grafenberg will be able to assess the seismic risk of any location in Europe. This is a factor of utmost importance in major construction projects, especially sensitive projects such os nuclear power

stations. Grafenberg ought also to be able to slate with greater certainty whether a tremor is the result of a nuclear test or not. The epicentre of natural tremors is usually fairly deep, and not a mere few hundred or 1,000 metres underground, so the latter category are almost certainly nuclear tremors.

The United States has started to set up a new worldwide network of 'quake obsarvation points, with equipment housed in boreholes several hundred matres deep to cut out interference.

But this network will not use widefrequency equipment, merely registering high and low frequencies on aeparate devices. So Grafenberg will remain, for the foreseeable future, a unique research facility providing comprehensive tremor Harald Steinert

(Der Tagessplegel, 2 April 1977)

New endurance testbed on rollers for railways in Munich

The railways, having been in business of thirty years, during which time they L for 150 years or so, intend to modernise with a vengeance. Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, are to inaugurate the most up-to-date experimental facility in the world at the end of this year or the beginning of next in Munich.

It will be a rolling testbed forming a major part of research backed by the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology with a view to sounding out the

limits of conventional rail transport. This simulator, which is what the soplusticated device will be, is designed to aid research into the reciprocal relationslup between locomotive wheela and permanent way at high apeeds without having to build miles of special track for

the purpose. The rolling testbed will meet o threefold requirement," says Dr Karlheinz Althammer of the Bundesbahn's Munich research division. "It will be used for bosic research into vehicle motion, suucture uesign and thais of Inchy-

dual components and partial systems." The testbed is also intended to prove that conventional rail transport is anything but antediluvian despite the ottraction of hovertrain systems.

Experts are convinced that current apceda of: 200 kilometres, on hour (125mph) are by no means the moximum that can be reached using locomotives and rolling stock of conventional

desbahn has so far conducted little real a larger surface area would need to be covered, and even with a larger tank ad-

in normal use is 300 kilometres an how Locomotives and rolling stock will run on rollers computer-programmed: simulate operational conditions. Com

puter estimates will be compared will testbed results. Truck geometry, as Bundesbahn eng neers coll it, will also be simulated Relers can be shifted hydraulically to sime now to be intensified. This lifespan can. late worped track and subsidence, not h be compressed into o relatively short mention bends and the like.

"It will be o far cry from promis grounds in the United States, France a Britain," says, Dr Aithaminer, "where tracks are exectly symmetrical.

The testbed will be used to try of anything from Individual wheels to fur laden 103 or 151 class six-axle locome tives, not to mention the provision is even larger and heovier units.

Danger signals will be tucked away in le eleven, which is an obvious gain in one comer of the process computer order to sound the alarm and take the necessary action whenever a critical mar points out, years can pass before a new wheel has grown out of its teething. tnation arises.

troubles and possea trials with flying co-The powerhouse of the testbed gents ates a mere 5,000 kilowatts, which migh The testbed is a foir size, capable of not seem much. But it must be home handling vehicle up to thirty metres mind that there will be no atmosphere (98ft 6in) long, 4.30 metres (fourteen resistance because the test vehicles be freestanding but indoors.

feet) wide ond six metres (19ft 8in) tall. Mention must be made of the test. None of the Bundesbalin's existing rolling stock exceeds these dimensions. ed's foundations, which are specially signed to withstand the mechanical spens The testbed has been designed with the proposed high-speed rail freight network

that occurs in operation.

The testbed proper is housed in fourteen-ton cushioned foundation in the state of in mind, which will hendla containers into which slandard commercial road ed to a further base section by means, 192 enormous steel springs and What is more, domestic manufacturers, of outsize rolling stock for export will Oscillation can thus be ideally in be able to put their output through its

Besides, a singla device used not to be Three

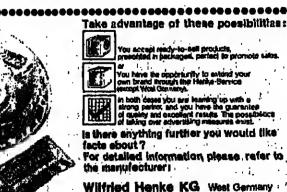
top quality brand assortments



Astronomers chart strongest

magnetic field ever found

stronomers from Tübingen Univer- heavenly bodies' development, particu-



D 4620 Castrop-Rauxel, Bladenhorster Str. 114, Phone 02305/2701, Telax 08 229 527 hank d

THE ARTS

Art and the Media at Kassel Documenta

SONNTAGS

Media-critical awareness is the latest slogan. A society linked by electronic cables of one kind and another la In the offing, we ore told, complete with the enticing prospect of participation ond a reversal of the traditional roles of transmitter and receiver.

At work, there are very few acctors that have not already been transformed in one way or another by electronic data transmission. Newspaper and agency desks will shortly face drastic changes as a reault.

Since electronics has indeed effected such far-reoching changes and so much has been written and said about the repercussions, It would be surprising If the arts were to remain unaffected by the change.

They have not, of course, and the new, nicdla-conscious age is acheduled. for proclamation at the forthcoming Documenta, the sixth art show of the artist'a disposal. It provides the artist

Art in the Media - the Media in Art will be the wotchword of this year's Doeumenta, to be held in Kassel from 24 June to 2 October.

"For 500 years images were a means of Interpreting reality. For ten or fifteen years images, and I mean not only naintings, but also the entire printed, photographic and electronic output, have come to assume the proportions of a reality into themselves," anys Manfred Schneckenburger, the artistic director of this year's Documenta :: :

"The relationship between image and really, a relationship fundamental to art. has changed fundamentally," the adds. "Art is bound to reapond to the

Comments such as these ere somewhat vague, but as yet the most specific atetementa from Kassol on what is claimed to bo a new awareness of the rnedio on the artist's part.

This is only to be expected alnce medie orientation (as opposed to what, in tho past, would have been orientation by genre or means of representation) has galned the upper hand in Kassel as the supremacy of a technocratic view of art.

The new opproach la being promoted for the most part by an active group of Rhenish art managers who have been largely responsible fpr tho new concept.

They include Lothar Romain, the Sociol Democratic media expert, Cologne exhibition promoters Evolyn Welss and Wulf Herzogenrath, Bonn jack-of-alltrades Klaua Honnej and, of course, Manfred Schneckenburger, who also used to be based in Cologne.

These, then, are the individuals who represent what might be termed the hard core of Documenta '77, although It is only fatr to add that Wieland Schmied Gerhard Bott and Eward Fry ata also associated with the new-look Documenta as leading museum staff. ...

These Rhenish media fans were fairly

unanimous in their views, putting paid to proposals for a critical review of what has been accomplished in a quarter of a century of unimpeded progress,

This year's Documents cannot be accused either of requiring that art be of: any use to life. Whatever exhibitors purport to express, they will have to aubmit to classification according to production techniques.

Evelyn Weiss and Klaus Honnef are. responsible for painting and photography, Manfred Schneckenburger for the plastic arts and environment. Wieland Schmled for drawings, Gerhard Bott for utopian design, P. W. Jansen for film and Wolf Herzogenrath for video art.

Two of these sectors can be sure of public appeal from the outset. They are the photographic section, which extends back into the nineteenth century, and the drawings section, in which Wieland Schmied proposes to carry on where Wemer Haftmann left off in his 1964 Documenta show.

In 1964 roughly a century of drawing was reviewed; this year o mere decade'a' output will be illustrated, "

In theory at least, video art ought also to appeal to o widar public, The use of the cathode ray tube and the link with video recorders must not, of course, outomatically be associated with medio critleism and accially-orientoted media consciousness.

Electronics initially constitutes o new and used material now placed at the with an opportunity of experimentation without the burdens Imposed by traditton that form part and parcel of conventional means of presentation.

It is no coincidence that women, who are relative newconters to the orts, are particularly keen on using the new me-

So regardless whether or not this year's Documenta will be doininated by the lechnocrais, the gain in terms of information will surely prove substantial.

Kassel will olso incorporare its usual surprises, auch as a festival of pavement ortists and the mysterious activities of Arnold Bode in the Hercules octagon high up on Wilhelmshöhe, outside the

The man who first inaugurated Documenta is now associated with the featival in no more than an honorary canacity, but ho seems to have aported o prospects of capitalising on it.

Gisela Brackert

(Doutsches Augemeines Sonntagebiett,
3 April 1977) spare slot in the market - and financial

Six months

Mesara / Mr / Mra / Misa

Twelve months

Marburg's unique photo archives to be microfilmed

currently comprising roughly half a milllon photographs of works of art and historic monuments, are to be published on microfilm in Munich over the next

Art historian Richard Hamann reallsed more than half o century ago that photography is an invaluable aid to the study of art. Just before the First World War he inaugurated a project that is now the largest of its kind in the world.

The Marburg photographic archives, which are affiliated to the university, have on file roughly 500,000 photographs of works of arl, forty per cent German, sixty per cent European and

Annual additions amount to about a further 50,000 negatives. The emphasis Is on architecture, but other sectors in which the Marburg archives are well stocked include sculpture and painting. arts and crafts, design and posters.

Marburg tries hard to cover the entire country with the exception of the Rhineland, which is covered by the Rhenish photographic archives. The Rheniah collection was transferred to Cologne in 1924 and currently incorporates about 200,000 negatives.

The Marburg microfilm Index will combine the two, including 300,000 pholos from Marburg and 200,000 from Cologne. So subscribers will be oble to refer without much difficulty to any work of art on photographic file.

It is only foir to add, however, that coverage of art in the GDR is considerably less comprehensive than that of work housed or localed in the Federal

If what you need in a photograph of o apecific Romanesque capitol, Gothle eruclfixion, Baroque bowl or Romantic painling, you will no longer need to scour the archives ond libraries.

Just open your Marburg files at the right microfilm (each containing 98 exposures) and aim the reading device at the right photo, If need by, you can proiect the exposure on to a acreen lika a conventional phbtographic slide.

Classification may intially prove problematic, since the archives are arranged topographically, then subdivided into four groupa: urban architecture. sacred architecture, non-Church architecture and (art) collections.

7.00

3 33

. This Indicates, Incidentally, the extent the terms of the state of the

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Marburg's unique photographic or- to which photographic records of and tecture predominate.

As soon as the final inslalment to been published, in 1981, an inder w also appear - on interoffim. This w make It much easier to locate the terial required.

This mammoth enterprise would m have proved possible had it not bent improvements in microfilm technique not to merilion the reading devices hi certainly beyond the acope of contra tional printing techniques.

Klaus G. Saur of Verlag Dakumen tion, the Munich publishers, reckons & venture would correspond to 500 p lumes at 500 pages a time printed b conventional techniques.

Production costs would he estimate hove totalled :45 millian deutschmit whereas the microfdm: work will me only two and a half million date

Mind you, it takes courage to lash venture, of this kind, Herr Saur, to facts that publishing in this day and a can no longer be a matter of desirit printed peper, has had not only to mis the support of subscribers to a gients project, but also to persuade them of the advantages of mlcrofilm techniques.

Besides, reading devices that repreduce microfiche material at all well w



few and far between, which is wh frames have so for mainly been used for data purposes only, in which the quite of reproduction is not the chief consis

Reading equipment is not specied ly expensive, however. A simple lable top model is claimed to cost 25 deutschmarks or so, while larger deine incorporating projection facilities mi ot roughly 700 deutschmarka.

.. The complete microfilm file will as 9,800; deutschmarks, plus value not tax, if pald in inatalments over the fer year period. . If the full amount is pe on receipt of the first instalmental aubscription coats 1,000 marks less.

The project would not have be launched had it not been for the provement in microfilm techniques the courage and foresight of the public er, but the Volkswagen Foundation in deserves its ahare of the credit for # dering the venture feasible."

As part of the foundation's cult heritage programme adopted in 1971 grant of 1.4 million deutschmare been placed at the Marburg archive. disposala ,

This grant will be used to pay salaries of an additional staff of have been hired to classify the ard Both the editors and the pare confident of commercial su Heusinger of the Marburg archives ons publishers and media age of where will subscribe to the vertex

The microfilm files are also to meet the needs of art the teachers of all kinds, not to collectors and art dealers, architects in order to recoup the outey will need to be sold. All things

dered, this seems a realistic target

III CINEMA

No. 783 - 17 April 1977

Women take over the director's chair for three new films



Three films directed by women are due to be shown in the Federal Republic's cinemas soon. They were made by Helma Sanders, Heide Genée and Karin Thome. But women directors are still viewed as something exotic and un-

Women are journatists, they make newsnapers and are well on their way to becoming internettonally known song writers. They make fashions, they choreograph and they compere on television -In fact, women have never been more creative in the medla than they are to-

But no matter how creative women are, they have largely remained barred from film directing. In fact, very few women have managed to gain a foothold as directors in the visual media as a

They are being taken for granted in music, magazines, newspapers and books, but not in the production sector of television.

Only few women directors have actually managed to become established in this field, among them Ulla Slöckel (Kilbelkind - Buckel Chitd - Sieben Leben hat die Katze - Seven Lives has the Call Marianne Ludtke (Lohn und Liebe - wages and Lovel Herma Sanders and Erika Runge.

And even more of a rarity are women among film-mekers. In the United States, Ida Lupino, one of the first woman directors, was considered successful, though not a pioneer.

In France, Agnea Verda (Le Bonheur) helped for a short time to shape the style of Nourcile Vague; and today Nadine Trintignant is about to make a name for herself as a director.

. In Italy, Lillane Cavani '(The Night Porter) and Lina Wertmüller (Pasquallino Stettelbellezze) have ettracted attention with their provocative works.

A new Cavani film about Nietzsche (Beyond Good and Evil) and two films made by Lina Wertmütter - which have already met with extraordinery success In America - are to be shown in our cinemas this year. In Sweden, Mel Zetterling has been directing auccesafully

This country has considered May Spila (Zur Sache, Schätzehen - Come to the Point, Sweetie) and Danièle Huillet (wife and co-director of Jean-Marie Straub) as being representative of women as directors. Their names have meanwhile been joined by others - among them Jeanne Moreau who managed to realise her film-making ambitions — but this doe nol change the fact that the few women directors can only consider themselves

This makes it even more noteworthy that this year will see the screening in West German olnemas of three new films by this country's women directors. They are Helma Sanders' Kleist film Heinrich oder der Tod in Deutschland (Heinrich or Death in Germany) Kerin Thome's Also es war so (It Was Like This) and Held! Genée's Grete Minde.

'Helma' Sanders halts from television and her Kleist film was partially

financed by a major TV network. But, as opposed to her TV films such as Die letzten Tage von Gontorrah (Tha Last Days of Gomorrah), Erdbeben in Chile (Earthquake in Chile), Unterm Pflaster (Bencath the Pavement) and Shirins Hochzeit (Shlrin's Wedding), Heinrich was made with the cinema in mlnd.

The producer of the film is Regina Ziegler whose Sommergäste (Summer Guests), directed by Peter Stein, was o box office auccesa apart from being lauded by the critics. Her Die Brüder (The Brothers), directed by Wolf Gremm, was also reasonably ancecssful.

Ilcima · Sanders, who finds that women's slories are indecent", insists on being treated like any other director. Says she: "I like them to occupy themselves more with my films than with my sex! One of the many humiliations one experiences is that one is never taken as scriously as a man would be, and that's degrading."

The Kleist film (budget DM1.2 milion) was anything but an casy undertaking. It was shot in Paris, Switzerland and the GDR (Potsdam), and Helma Sanders was fully aware of the fact that, Regina Ziegler having put up DM350,000 in risk capital, she had to abide by the laws governing successful cinema production.

Says Heting Sanders: "When working for the cincina one develops a much closer relationship to one's task. One is afraid of numing afoul of the box office requirements. What I like to do is to make a film which people enjoy sceing and I put my faith in the foct that pcople in cinemas can concentrate betler than they do when looking at TV."

The Kleist material has occupied Frau Sanders for twetve years. For her, Klels1 exemplifies the "mercilessness of Germany vis-a-vis Its children." She considers what she made a "painful, lustrous and sad film" as well as a "painful homage" to a country which was an occupied nation then, as it is today.

Helma Sanders sees in Kleist a longing for death which spans from Georg Büchner all the way to Ulrike Meinhof. Her 'Helnrich' is a "very radical film with the large vistas of its hime."

Karin Thome has worked even longer then Helme Sanders (namely ten years) In the male-dominated field of filmmaking. She began her career in television, eventually becoming director Uwe



May Spils



Hatma Sanders

(Pholor Oruno Waske)

Brandner's (Ich liebe dich, ich tote dich - 1 Love You, 1 Kill You) assistant.

She acted in Supergirl and Fremde Stadt (Strange City), both of which were directed by her husband. From 1967 onwards slic repeatedly presented works of her own, consisting primarily of short films, TV features (for example about Pasotini), the fult-length film Uber Nacht (Overnight) and the documentary

Also es war so was produced by Kann Thome herself with the support of the Young German Film Committee and a major TV network.

The film tells the story of a boy who supposedty can neither read or write hecause he is too stupid. He is, however, not stupid but only poor.

Columbine (Anna Kanna) and Harlequin (Ulli Lommel) take the boy on a funtastic trio to fairyland. Willi, the boy, ideas that have been troubling him. And in the end he ochieves what had seemed

Karin Thome hersetf lems this pensive fairytale a "gay conjurer's comedy". According to her, she tried to show how selfconlidence is achieved by "providing scope for the imagination." Once this has been achieved, the desire to learn comes of its own accord. Says Kann Thome: "A poor child is not stupid - it is only that the people consider the poor

Also es war so is scheduled to be shown at the Bertin Film Festival.

Karin Thome's next film witl be Déjà Vu, "tho aufferings of a woman plagued by fears and psycho-horror. But in the end the heroine proves able to Asked whether the fact that she is a

woman made it more difs in the final analysis is the product itself."

One of West Germany's most expensive films this year was Heidi Genée's Theodor Fontane story Greta Minda. The cost of DM2.5 million was borno in roughly equal parts by a major TV network, a film subsidy programme and the private sector.

The producer Peter Genée (husband of Heldi) atated that the cost of the film could be likened to some Hollywood productions, taking conditions in this country into account. The investment seems to have pald off, since CIC, one of America's largest distributors, has inctuded the film in its programme,

Grete Minde is set in a 17th century small town of Saxony and tells the story of a girl (Katerina Jokob) whose family is turning her life into hell for religious reasons. Eventually Grete runs away with a neighbourhood boy, joins a group of puppet players, has a child and one day returns to the amall town where events

escalate in such a manner that Grete sets the town alight.

Says Heidi Genée: "I wanted to depict Gretc Minde oa a person with a natural sense of justice who is determined to live be its dictates. And because she is a girl of character she la pushed into an outsider role, and society no longer gives her a chance."

Frou Genée has been attracted to this short slory by Fontano since her youth. although she had to extend the story's middle part (Grete Mind's life as an outsider) in the film.

Heldi Genée has long been considered one of this country's film industry's beat cutters. Her tast work in this capacity were films like Lina Braake, Berlinger and Nordsee ist Mordsee (North Sea is Murder Scal.

Asked why she waited so lone before progressing to directing films. Frau the time for it.

When asked about posable problems in asserting herself as a woman she said, "I never had any problems resulting from the fact that I am a woman, it is immeterial whether a film is directed by a man or a woman, I believe that I was accepted as a director because what I did made sense. I was not faced with the

necessity of esserting rayself." It was not oul of a feeling of insecurity, but out of perfectly natural good fellowship that Heide Genée showed her fitm to her male colleagues among the directors before the cutting was com-

pleted. Sho found this extremely helpful. Such screenings are dono as a matter of course in Munich, Incidentally, Helde Gonée does not think much of experimonts and would like to make market-

Grete Minde fills the bill in this reapect! Says producer Genée: "Tho ladies who saw the film left the cinema with their eyes red from crying." Heldi

Genera next project is a comedy.

The three new films completed this year and their women directors want to be judged on merit. But this is not easy to achieve as long as women directors remain the exception rathor than the

Il is, however, interesting that Helma Sanders, Heldi Genée and Karin Thoma do not only want to use the medium film in order to depict the situation of women in society.

Their self-assurance as directors is such that they feel that they can forgo restricting themselves to womon's films.

it will be interesting to see how the public will react to these - both formally and as regards their subject matter - widely differing films by our women directors. Eckhart Schmidt

(Deutsche Zeitung, 1'April 1977)



No. 783 - 17 April 1977

voluminous and comprehensive

A reference work on sex education in

Federal Republic schools has recently

Close to a decada ago the stata Min-

isters of Education in the Federal Re-

public decided to give general recogni-

tion to a hitherto neglected area of teo-

ching, namely sex education. On 3 Oc-

tober 1968 they Issued their "Recom-

mendations on Sex Education in

Schools", thus bringing to an end a long

But although the discussion between

impassioned leftist student groups and

the established school bureaucracy came

to an end, the "Recommendations"

opened no perspectives for the future.

While admissible in our schools, sex

education has not progressed beyond

But the days when this subject caused

school scandals are over. And over is

also the time when parents organised

wide-spread protests against the schools'

cnlightenment zeal while students

demanded wholchearted commitment to

a necessary cause by our education auth-

of sex education to the status of a moti-

vating force in school reforms in general

The abovementioned book by Norbert

Kluge provides an accurate documenta-

tion of the issue as a whole. Not only

all guidelines issued by the individual

states (until 1975), but it also presents

comments and critiques which could

Continued from page 12

character traits that would indicate a

It has been found that, os opposed to

healthy people, potential victims of can-

cer useally give the impression of des-

pair and hopelessnass. The Americana

speak of a "giving-up-syndrome" which

But Professor Fryberger considers this

observation insufficient as evidence of a

specific cancer personality. According to

him, the hope of being able to diagnose

cancer long before it manifests itself has

Herbert L. Schrader

precedes actual illness by many years.

became a thing of the past.

predisposition to cancer.

not materialised as yet.

Thus the one-time claim on the part

and heated debale.

timid experiments.

been presented by Norbert Kluge.

EDUCATION

MEDICINE

How doctors can diagnose disease by looking at a face

ite physician'a acemingly magic abii- nostrils indicate that the person conly to diagnose a patient's ailment cerned is prone to atomach problems. by looking at his face has now become a subject of acientific discussion.

The discussion centres around the question wether it is possible to deduca from a young person's face that he will one day come down with cancer. Such a diognoals is certainly possible will regard to other ailments.

Thus, for instance, two deep furrows around the comers of the mouth, a square chin, thin sensitive lips combinend with a pointed nose and narrow

Operation can curb excessive sweating

Ablner Stadt-Alnzeiger

E and can become a major problem for many people.

A Berlin bus driver was threatened with disinissal because his sweating became an imposition on his passengers. In Düsseldorf, an 8-year old girl had to be barred from school because half a pint of sweat per hour dripped off her

Both of these people have now been helped by surgely performed by the Düsseldorf neuro-surgeon Raimund Wittmoser. The aurgeon reported on the operations at the Karlsruhe Cosmeticlans' Conference of 26 March.

The novel type of surgery calls for a severing of the sympathicus nerve which triggers parspiration. Before the operation, the perspiration centres must be exactly located.

A probe la inserted into the patient through a 7 to 10 mm incision in the chest or the abdominal cavity. A miniature colour TV camera inserted with the probe projects the picture onto a screen. enabling the surgeon to obtain the piclonal view necessary to electrically seal off the narve which triggers the perapi-

Although the success of the operation is unqualified, Dr Wittmoser stresaes that a ralapse is possible after one year. The National Health System bears the cost of the operation in casea of pathological aweating.

Professor K. Salfeld, head of the Minden Dermatological Clinic, reported on another type of surgery intended only to eliminale unsightly sweat stains under the amipits.

In this surgery, which is carried out under local anacsthesia only, that piece of skin which contains the lorgest concentration of sweat glands is removed and the remaining parts of the akin are sewn together. All that remains is an inconspicuous scar in the armpit.

Nelther of the Iwo operations affects the skin's temperature equalisation ability. They only reduce or remove nervous anlicipation sweating which has been known to drive people to sulcida.

> Hans Holfeld (Kälner Stadt-Anzelger, 28 March 1977)

Says Professor Ludwig Demling of Erlangen: "Before I look into a patient's atomach I take a long, close look at his face. It is in the face that many doctors of a bygone era discerned things which our technologically orientated doctors of today can no longer ace."

Professor Demling is also thoroughly familiar with the gall bladder type of person. This is usually a woman of friendly nature (women are Iwice aa often affected by gall problems as men), somewhat plump, mostly married and the mother of several children.

She has a good sense of humour and plenly of common aense.

Hormone research has meanwhile proved why it is this particular type of womon who has a particular predisposition for sucis problems. It seems that an excess of the aex hormone oestrogen promotes the formation of gallstones.

Rheumatologists have also come un with whot might be termed a typical patient. He is athletic, looks somewhat older thon his actual age although he tries to give the impression of being a young man through gestures and monner of speech. His face looks beatific, frequently expressing joy and sorrow simullancously.

The thyroid sufferer reveals his condition long before it has been clinically established by his impotience, erratic behaviour and liveliness. He is unable to remain passive, has difficulty listening to others and is always full of ideas, although he gives up eosily.

The performance orientaled go-getter and career type is made of entirely different stuff. The Americans call him a A-type" person, and he is supposed lo be predestined for a heart attack.

According to the German cardiologists

Intil not very long ago demnatology

was the wallflower of medicine.

But all this has changed since the Se-

veso disaster when poiaonous substances

from a chemical factory in Northern

Skin diseases and those who cured them

rarely inside the headlines.

Golthard Schettler of Heidelberg and Max J.Halhuber, this type is also overweight, has high blood pressure, la prona to diabetes and amokes too much.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

It is generally believed that those prone to cancer and those with a predisposition for heart attacks are antipodes. American medical literature also indicates that the "B-type", who is less dynamic than the "A-type" and therefore exposed to less stress, is more likely to become a victim of cancer. It can therefore be concludes that the quiet and introverted who try to avoid problems are most likely to fall prey to can-

Professor Helmuth Freyberger of the Hannover Medical School considers such classifications aomewhat over-simplified. Although lie agrees with the description of those who are deemed to be prone to heart attacks, he was unable to find ony

Continued on page 13

'Muscle' pill cancer tests

The German Cancer Research Centre In Heidelberg has embarked on reaearch to establish whether muscle-builing hormones promote cancer.

According to the Centre, the project will begin shortly. It will be based primarily on the study of domestic and foreign literature on the subject and on experiments with animals as well os epidemiological tests.

The project was triggered by mounting discussions about the health hazards these honnones might entail for ath-

A spokesman of the Centre pointed out that there had been many warning voices, but that most acientists act as if there were no hazards at all or as if the effects ot these drugs were only "temporary impediments to the liver functions" at the very worst. As a result, the spokesman said, it was high time to tackle the problem acientifically.

(Kölner Siedi-Anzeiger, 22 Morch 1977)

Dermatologists warn of environmental dangers

Italy contaminated tha environment. with disastrous consequences to the infection). According to Professor Steigpeople in the vicinity. leder, this disease can have two causes. Now, following this event, everybody Says he: "Animal mycoses had beknowa that the skin is our largest organ come rare in industrial areas, but sinca and provides contact between the entire the infroduction and the spreading of body and its environment. toy animals (dogs, cata, guinea pigs and Says Professor G.K. Steigleder, chairhamsters) more and more zoo-mycoses are being transferred to people - espe-

altivity of the skin."

The reason for the startling increase

in genital myeosis is primarily attribut-

metabolism which is largely due to the

Pill. As a result, many women cannot be

cured of thair discharga due lo yeast

fungi as long as they remain on the Pill.

here, reduced resistanca due to changes

Although fungl can be found anyw-

man of the 31st Congress of the Gercially children - and frequently these man Dermatological Society which met In Cologne recently: "The healthy akin's mycoses are wrongly analysed as eczema, ability to filter out noxious substances in with disastrous consequences. "If these fungold diseases are treated the environment and the damaged skin's only with cortisones they after their obsorption of such subatancea sound the symptoma and becoma even more diffiolami which must be heeded by those cult to diagnose. This results in further responsible for the development of our inadequate treatment and finally in a environment." genuine eczema and increased light-sen-

A wide range of subjects came up for discussion at the Congresa. They extended from allergies all the way to corrective dermalology. in the course of the Congress it became clear how much of a burden tha environment can impose on our skins and how changing living habits create new problems for medicine.

A typical example is mycosia (fungl

indicators of other diseases such as it

betes even before laboratory tesis M vide a diagnosie. Such "fungi promi ing" pre-diabetic stages occur with me peopla as soon as they become the waight. As a result, potions and idial do not suffice to cure such inlecte and must be linked with a weight-refer Another major problem of demeter giste is allergies. It is said that care

allergy have increased, but this can be definitaly ascartained sinca il me aimply be due to the fact that we at a better position today to diagnoss #

But therapy lags behind sophistics diagnostic methods - especially in the of contact allergies.

Says Professor Steigleder: "The: Me problem is not so much the use of naw aubstances, but the frequent widespread use of axtremely simple the ryday chemical compounds. It is los able to changes in the carbohydrates fore very hard - if not impossible for cure certain allargles."

Allargies and mycosea are not only challenge for the 800 dermatolog who gathered In Cologna ... they show how much we are at the mere! our environment, Werner Thumsbirt (Münchner Merkur, 29 March Wi

Blood clots dissolved with high frequency sound

DIE WELT

octors in Bonn hove developed, method of dissolving blood dots the use of high frequency sound to

eliminating the need for an operation Clota in the blood vessels lead los atructions resulting in thrombosk a deposit of particles which evento form the clot on the inner wall of ka vessels is promoted by pathologic processes in the cells of the veins,

Veins and arteries can be affected: thrombosis in the leg veins is the

A medical research team of & University's Polyclinic, headed byhfessor F. Krüger, in cooperation with Technical College of Aachen, last ceaded in dissolving blood clots with

The magic key is high frequest sound which cannot be heard by for human ear. A probe is inserted intot: blood vessel and the clot is dissolved; the sound generated. The fragments a the be sucked away.

In animal experiments on 45 and thetised dogs the scientists remove clots in the pelvic region by means of the sound probe. The clots dissolve within three to ten days, according to Professor Gustav Trübestein of the Bont Clinic. There were no side offects worth mentioning.

This method is to be used on human beings in the near future. Its advantage lies In the fact that the probe can bei search to establish whether muscle-bil vessel without need for surgery, and to total operation lasts only 10 to 2

in the carbohydrates melabolism leakt

But fungold infections also sent?

a protrocted infection.

(Die Welt, 19 March 19)"

Sex education: A catalogue of

guidelines and failures

hitherto only be found by perusing numerous apecialised publications.

It is particularly mentorious that Herr Kluge included in his compendium certaln programmatie drafts on the subject of sex education which were previously only accessible to insiders. He has thus rescued these documents from oblivion.

The book contains such documents na the 1949 guidelines published in Hannburg by the Work Group for Sex Education, the Berlin guidelines of 1959 and those of Hesse of 1967. All these guidelines make it clear that the recommendations of the atote Ministers of Education were by no means "pioneer work" and they can certainly not be considered the Msgna Carta of sex educationalists.

As Herr Kluge put it, "They missed the boat so far oa a progressive new concept is concerned from the very beginning of sex education." They foiled in their main task, namely to provide a sound legal basis for sex education as well us guidelines for a uniform handling of this subject throughout the Federol Republic.

The "Recommendations" coused a great deal of confusion and insecurity among teachers because they wanted sex education based on the so called "genermade a binding principle, all subsequent guidelines put forward by the individual stales met with enomous difficulties.

"Sex education at school," said education ministers in 1968, "is not tied to a specific subject, but takes place in various subjects."

This caused achool authorities in the different states to apply varying interpretations to these guidelines without being able to come up with a distinct form and content for sex education.

The 1970 Hamburg guidelines stated that "since sex education is not a school subject, but an educational principle, it has to be provided within the framework of a number of subjects,"

The authors of the guidelines - as if they had then already suspected that all this would give rise to confusion mode a point of adding: "This poses difficult problema in educational practice. But It can be expected that the various

school classca and typea of school will be in a position to find suitable forms of cooperation between the various subject teachera."

This expectation has failed to materialize so far, and the whole thing remalned wishful thinking as an empirical aludy carried out in Hamburg proves.

In order to secure effective sex education through differing subjects the Lower Saxony guidelinea of 1969 atated; "Some subjects provide an opportunity for sex education and the discussion of related topica. Such opportunities must be acized."

The "Preliminary Guidelines for Sex Education in Specifically Chosen Schools" of Baden-Württemberg read as follows: "Because sex education is not the teaching of aexology it does not loke place as a special aubject but as on educational principle in all subjects,"

Northrhine-Westphalia ottempted in 1974 to escape the general confusion by a novel act of mental acrobotica, saying: "Sex education is neither a subject nor o principle, but a compulsory educational

But so far It has falled to become a "compulsory educational objective" in all states of the Federal Republic.

The malaise in the sector of aex educotion is largely due to the teaching

Sexualerziehung als Unterrichtsprinzip - Empfehlungen, Richtlinien, Stellungnehmen, compiled by Norbert Kluga; published by Wissanschaftlicha Buchgesallschaft, Darmstadt, 1976; 493 p., DM 91.

principle whereby education must be divided into various subjects, demanding of the teacher that he piece this motley together like a jigsaw puzzle, thus providing universality.

forward in all "Recommendations" of the ministers of education as well as in the state guidelines, not only overtaxes the teachers' specialised knowledge, but it also leads to a losa of interest in sex education.

Since the educational principle docs not provide the teachera with a special tima slot for sex education, they find it easier to neglect the subject altogether. It is an old educational truism that such educational tenets amount to a state funeral for education itself.

Norbert Kluge's reference work is the balance sheet of years of failure and no more than a memento of many unfulfilled promises. His compendium would not be worth the DM91 If it did not provida impulses to ponder why a proper system of sex education has failed to develop in our schools

Karlheinz Lutzmann

School should be fun and not a bore, says doctor

M any parents beliave that their child is overtoxed even in elementary school. Stress at school is used as a ready excuse for many a shortcoming on the part of the pupil - shortcomings which earlier generations altributed almply to laziness or lack of intelligence.

Professor Klaus Betke, Director of the Pediatrie University Clinic in Munich, attributos failure at school to over-intellectual teaching methods and to the fact that school is simply no longer fun.

Until the age of puberty, says Professor Belke, it is impossible to overtax a child - be it physically or mentally. The child stops working of its own accord as soon it is faced with tasks that excecd ita obility.

But children enjoy learning as long os this learning process is fun and interesta them. As soon os the presentation of the subject becomes boring they simply rebel and stop trying.

Professor Betke sees the greatest shortcoming in our school system in the fact that the schoola are not only disinterested in making learning fun, but that they in fact go out of their way to make it a bore.

As a result, Professor Betke reconsmends educational reforms in elementary schools that would remedy this situation. The school, he says, must take into account the peculiarities of pupils at different stages of their development and in different age groups.

Children who constantly have to deal with material which they are unable to grasp and digest must of necessity be listless and unliappy.

educational setup is the marking system. What we mark in our schools is not performance, but the failure to perform, As a result it would be a great deal belter to motivote children to collect merit marks rather than punish them by

The widespread discontent in and with our schools is spreading even further in direct proportion to the parents' increasing performance expectations. On top of the regular day-to-day stress at school, the children now atso suffer for fear of disappointing their parents.

Their reactions to parental admonishments are usually checky replies. And sensitive children frequently develop behavioural disturbances, bite their finger nails and tend to psychosomatic ailments. Thesa symptoms usually disappear once puberty sets in.

(Läbecker Nachrichten, 27 Merch 197/)



MIGRANT WORKERS

More liberal attitude urged towards immigrant workers

T life has undenlably grown more problamatic for migrant workers. known in German as "guest workers", now the aconomy is no longer booming to the extent that used almost to be taken for granted.

Rotation and integration are the two sides of the coln, with rotation embodying the principle that migrant workers, having made their contribution towards the country's economic development, can now be sent packing, integration, one need hardly say, has proved little more than a meaningless phrase.

Between these two extremes fates have been sealed with the utmost hi economic severity, uncushioned for the most part by even a modicum of community relations.

Even in the middle of a recession, with an embargo on the eurolment of niigrant workers from countries outside the Common Msrket, there is a greater need than ever to devote thought to how best to alleviata inevitable hardships that represent an indisputable challenge to us all.

It is high time the general public adopted a different attitude towards migrant workers, admittedly a tough proposition with unemployment at its present, relatively high level, and even higher time, perhaps, for a change in outlook on the part of the authorities.

Most crucial provisions of the Aliens Act empower the authorities to take whatever action is involved should they see fit, which means in effect that officialdom enjoys almost boundless discretionary powers.

ermany has become our second

home," says an Indian nurse at St

Mary's Hospital, Bruhl, but she insists

on anonymity in order to ensure that it

She is one of 16.357 foreign nurses

working at hospitals and clinics in the

remains so as long as possible,

If the civil servant concerned sees fit: to live in the Federal Republic once sidence permit, may or may not impose restrictions or a ban on political activities and may or may not use his discretionary powers in respect of deportation orders, protective cutody prior to deportation and any of seventeen penal regu-

In other words, officialdom has substantial leeway at its: disposal, alarmingly so in many respects because discretionary powers constituta a tacit invitation to diacriminate against foreign nationals.

Treatment of aliens ought ot be more liberal and less restrictive than it is at present as a general rula. Legal provisions certainly allow of more even-handed interpretation, particularly where residence permits are concerned.

The Federal Republic has for soms time attracted immigrants, and its legal provisions, especially their interpretation, ought to bear this in mind.

Mind you, a fair number of migrant workers are not necessarily interested inintegration. Take, for instance, those who come to this country with a limited objective such as specialised training or earning a nest egg with which to start a business back home.

There are, on the other hand, a large number of migrant workers who originally came to the Federal Republic morely to eam a living but have since lived and worked here for yaars and years.

Their children have grown up here, speak only German and are strangers in their parents' countries of origin. Yet these youngsters are no longer entitlad

to do so, he may or may not issue a reto return to a country in which they have no roots whataver. This, moreover, is but one example of the injustices that

Integration proposals are not universally satisfactory, of course.

Take, for instance, the idea of allowing migrant workers the right to vote, if not in general elections then at least in local government elections.

This proposal has been championed mainly by the trade unions, no doubt with a view to canvassing new members! from among the migrant community. But the enfranchisement of migrant workers, even a partial franchise; is not a good idea.

'There 'are' aound reasons why only German nationals are antitled to vote in elactions, ba they Bundestag, state assembly or local government elactions. This, when all is sald and done, is a universal constitutional provision,

Besides, it would be problematic to say the least, if migrant workers who are frequently unacquainted with the German language, let alone German customs, ware to liave a say in communal decisions of major import, such as whether or not to build a new hospital.

This might well polson the atmosphere rather than contribute towards: clearing the air. What is more, the country would then be liable to a largely uncontrollable degree of infiltration by, say, Communists or Fascists. .

On the other hand advisory councils of foreign residents set up to advise and be consulted by local councils in mix cities have proved extremely useful.

Within the European Community is heads of State and government appointed a commission in 1974 to consist whether Common Market nation ought not to be granted the right vote in their country of residence.

A draft submitted by the British EEC Commission in 1976 recommend granting all EEC nationals who he ilved in another Common Market in try for five years tha right to voke local elections in their new home

In this country the objections and to this proposal are mainly constitute nal in nature. Both Basic Law, the 19 Bonn constitution, and the cansillules of the Federal states limit the frachish the electorata as conventionally under

This legal state of laffairs might b oinended at some later stage. The amendment may even ment consider tion, but not just yet.

The principle of rotation, inhumas it so often can be, ought to be its doned as for as can responsibly a permitted. Restrictive palicies total nilgrant workers ought to be jetting! and replaced by integration in as where migrants can fairly be seen to have integrated themselves already.

Foreign residents of ten or filled years' standing who have achieved t modicum of integration ought to k granted naturalisation without further ado, should they so wish. They would then outomatically be entitled to the

It would, however, be foolish in the extreme to oblige people to take out naturalisation papers, as it were, in order to evade the net of restrictions on aliens. Einst Müller-Meiningen is

(Suddoutsche Zeitung, 38 March 1919)

The plight of Indian nurses who face redundancy

Federal Republic. She was born in Kerala, South India, about 2,500 kilometres from New Delhi. She came to this country in 1963 at the sge of seventeen. She was unakilled, but s Roman Catholle, and managed to find employment here through friends and

with the ald of the Church. Fourteen years have since passed, during which time she arent a full year learning German, followed by three years' training as a nurse. She now works In the operating theatre and is liked and respected.

She is married to a fellow-countryman who is a salariad employee of a chemicals firm. They have a daughter who wil. shortly be going to school, a wall-furnished apartment and friends and acquaintances here.

We feel very happy here," sha says. But it remains to be seen how long this will continue to be the case. In two to three years, the experts reckon, nurses from the Far East will be redundant.

Their places will be taken by nurses from Bavaria, Hessa and East Frisia, local girls who are showing greater interest in nursing as a career now that unemployment is an increasingly impor-

later the number had increased to 73,438. Already there are German nurses drawing unemployment benefit. Tha prospects look none too promising.

Work permits are only renewed for a faw weeks at a time, six months at most, If they have no work nurses from the Far East will not have their residence parmits renewed. They feel insecure in their dealings with the authorities, a fee-

ling they share with all migrant workers.

Yat there ore differences, Most nurses from overseas were enrolled for work in this country by or through the good. offices of the Churches or missions.

At the time the position was perfectly clear. The Church, having brought them sponsibility of Caritas, the Roman Catholic chantable organisation, in Cologne.

Caritas director Koenen and two of his staff recently returned from a tenday visit to India. They were there to sound out the prospect of amployment. for 5,000 Indian nurses currently in this

tant consideration in their parts of the country.

In 1965 there were 29,902 graduates Koenen says. He and his alder negotic indian nurses training colleges. Ten years ated with the Minister of Welfare in De-tropical madicine, for that matter. As

thi and the Premier of Kerala in Trivagedrum, the state capital.

They left behind a trail of astonishment and anger. "Time and time again we were asked," Herr Koenen says, "why we cannot simply keep the nurses. We had enrolled them in the first place and. trained tham to meet our needs. Besides, the Federal Republic was still economically sound and there was no reason why we should simply deport them."

hospitals and medical facilities, the Caritas delegation soon began to appreciate why their hosts took such a dim idea of nurses being repatriated.

In India in general and Kerala in partheular there just is not the se s, is responsible for seeing them safe in health system to provide employment back home again. Repatriation is the re- for fully-trained nurses used to working with the latest equipment.

Integrating nurses trained in this country would prova very difficult. Harr Koenon says.

Besides, ha and his oldes were iff. formed that Gennan nurses' exams are not recognised in India, where other capabilities are required, such as the fundamentals of hygiene or midwifery, alnowmost children are born at home.

Indian mirses need a grounding in

Herr Koenen noted, "who has nicers in India, when all is said and done?"

Caritas officials might well develop ulcers when they realise that their forts to pave the way for repairate have proved in vain. Herr Koenco [60] brought down lo Earth with a me geance; gone is the optimism he fell be fore his tour of India.

"Very few nurses will find sollable jobs on their return," he concludes.
The Kerala state government has a least undertaken lo give hurses returne from Gormany priority in employme at health centres in the countries Mind you, many of these centres as je only exist on the drawing-board.

There is certainly no hope of spreet ing the nurses around the country. The million Keralans speak Malayalan a Dravidian language, with English the official language.

In India as a whole the Union P ernment is keen on promoting as the official languaga, but twenty

The language barrier is apply by a religious barrier too. The nurses in this country, are Catholics, a denomination y counts for 25 per cent of the in Kerala, whereas Catholics and a whole account for a mere of o per cent of the population.

And even if amployments

Squash, the game that really keeps players on their toes

No. 783 - 17 April 1977

My legs were as heavy as lead and I gasped for breath as though I had been through a gruelling training schedule. My pulse was doing overtime at

Yet a glance at my watch was enough to demonstrate that I had spent a bare quarter of an hour training for squash, Chris Davies, a Scots trainer at Hamburg Tennis and Squash Club, had sent me dashing like a scalded cock round the centre court.

He was still as cool as a cucumber. having timed and angled his shots so as to make me do the legwork. "Let's have a break," I just managed to gasp.

Sports medics reckon three quarters of an hour's squash is equivalent to two hours or so of lawn or hard court tennis, to a moming's golf or 5,000 nietres round the track. It sounds like the ideal way of sweating off a few pounds.

Yet Ronny Rothenberger, Federal Republic squash chantpion and proprietor of the Hamburg club, will hear nothing of the idea that squash can be mentioned in one breath with sauna, sweat and

"Squash is first and foremost a fun sport combining the advantages of other billiards," he says. "But it involves so much motion that the deniands on the heart and circulatory system and your powers of concentration result in a feeling of pleasant physical fatigue."

Ronny Rothenberger, one of 10,000 squash fans in the Federal Republic, ought to know. Squash for him combines business and pleasure, and tha outlay for a squash court is substantially lower than for a tennis court - roughly. 60,000 deutschmarks per court as opposed to 150,000.

A squash court is 32ft by 21ft and enclosed by bare walls on all four sides. The far wall has one line fifteen feet and another six feet above the ground, which is parquet floored. Balls may rebound from the rear wall to a height of seven feet.

The game involves two players (or pairs) lobbing or voileying a hollow rubber ball weighing one ounce against the far wall. The squash racquet is roughly the sama siza and shape as a adminton racquet.

The ball must rebound from the liar wall after each stroke and may only hit the ground once between strokes, but whether you hit the ball straight back at the far wall or allow it to ricochet off a lon of a billiard table is entirely up to you. The possibilities are unlimited.

player's imagination in tha choice and angle of shots, but physical and mental powers are, of course, ilmited. At full speed the deceptively small black rubber ball can reach between 60 and 125 mph, while it barely rebounds from the far wall If just gently lobbed. Speed and endurance ara a must for

There are no limits to the individual

players. You must dash ona second and gind to a halt the next. Your powers of concentration are taxed to the utmost as the ball ricocheta up and down the court. Both players are kept on the move. Energies soon flag. After a quick breather Chris Davies

demonstrated the basic approach to squash in a short game (games go to nine points). He volleyed the ball against far wall at full pelt, making it travel so fast that I hardly had time to return the service, then he lobbed it so gently that it remained virtually glued to tha wall, leaving me nowhere near the mark and unable to reach it in time.

I reckoned I now had the hang of the game and decided to give him a taste of his own medicina. I just managed to reach the ball in time, but Davies hammered it back up and down the court and whenever I thought I must surely have caught him napping, there he was, ready and waiting.

He was like the tortoise in the fable of the hare and the tortoise. He didn't scen to move around much, but he was always there before me I gave up and decided to call it a day. This time the training session had lasted half an hour. la squash a sport for peopla who do

not have too much time to spare? Sporta medics advise against this assumption. People who are not in the peak of condition cannot keep up with the pace.

Squash is hard work and a severe test of the heart and circulatory system. Its stop and go can wreak havoc with the vertebrae and joints, But in moderation its advantages are undenlable. Squash is certainly not hard to learn.

Before long the beginner has the sat-

Continued from page 14

tion. In India the nurses cannot hope to

earn more than 300 rupees a month, or

75 deutschmarks. In this country they

are earning between 1,200 and 1,500

marks and maybe remitting 500 marks a

2.000 rupees, which is what a high-rank-

ng official earna in india and certainly

month home.

Isfaction of hitting the ball, and making It rebound (which is caaler said than done). You can ring tha changes with the rebound from all four walls, so vsriation and improvisation are at a pre-

Racquets and balls are relatively inexpensive, costing from fifty deutschmarks upwards per racquet and three marks ar so per ball. Squash players wear tennis gear, but shirt, shorts and a pair of sneakera will do the trick. Courts cost between sixteen and twenty marks an hour, or half this amount if you share with a partner.

"Treat yourself to a few hours' enjoyment, have a game of squash," says Ronny Rothenberger, It is not the most original of slogans but he reckons it

To judge by the figures quoted by Niels Härtel, secretary of the Federal Republic Squash Rackets Association (DSRV), he may well be proved right.

Squash did not gain a foothold in the federal Republic until 1968, but Hamburg alone already boasts five squash centres, which usually include a awhiming pool, sauna and solarium.

Over the country as a whole there are nearly forty squash centres - in Berlin and Bodhum, Hanover and Stuttgart,

planning to set up points of contact in

Kerala to aid reintagration as they have

already halped to do in Indonesia and

At least one Ministry will need to deal

with the problem sooner or later, since

the nurses will have to learn how to

make do with less technology and cater

to finance this retraining acheme, but at

this prospect the sounds a more cheerful

note. "That at least," he comments,

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 23 March 1977)

Hartmut Schergel

Munich, Cologns and Brunswick, to

Ten thousand people regularly play squash and this year their number is expected to double. Squash seems sure to make further progress because, as Ronny Rothenberger points out, "amaller tennis clubs can more easily afford to instal squosh courts than indoor tennis courts for the winter season."

Besides, squash is a less expensive alternative to tennis in the blg cities. It offers greater variety too. But this country still has a long way to go before it can vie with Austratia, where more than two million people play the game, or Britain, where there are one and a half million squash players, or even Pakistan, which boasts some of the world's best

Squash is played in over forty countries and an application was made by Canada last year to include it as a new Olympic discipline, but the liketihood of

this ever happening is remote as yet. Squash is not played at all behind the Iron Curtain and the East bloc countries vatoed the game at the cruciat meeting of the International Olympic Commit-

Where this country is concerned one basic problem of gaining ground has yet to be solved. Training facilities for young people are not provided systematically. Families must also be catered for more directly. Keeping tired executives

in trim is not enough.

The European team champlonships are shortly to be held in Sheffield, followed a week latar by the world championshlps in Pakistan. Ronny Rolhenberger and Joachim Weber, his runnerup as national champion, reckon the Federal Republic should come between

seventh and tenth in the European failings.

But both are fareed that a far more important target is to persuade the general public that adjust is more than a more substitute for a sweat-out in the fülgen Worner

is enough to support the large family

sympathy will be plentiful, with Caritas

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to Herr Koenen was the average, is been used to in this country.

Herr Koenen was the average, is Herr Koenen needs cash from Bonn.

MA